SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 110— BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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Telephone No. 1220.

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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th May	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,962
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. * Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
23rd May	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	3 965
6th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8 965
26th ,,	MANDORA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA* ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th May	KIDDERPORE*†		5,334
27th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June 8th July	A Steamer*		
	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
16th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo Vessel only.
*† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo vessel only

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
10th May.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war. 9 a. m.
12th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
14th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

B. I. Sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday will be discontinued after the 17th May and throughout the Monsoon. There will be direct sailings every Wednesday and Friday

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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Managing Director

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

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HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	..... Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	..... Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... Yen	74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtian	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Negoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI, Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
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Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Columbo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

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BRANCHES:
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The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

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Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

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(by G. K. Mhatre.)

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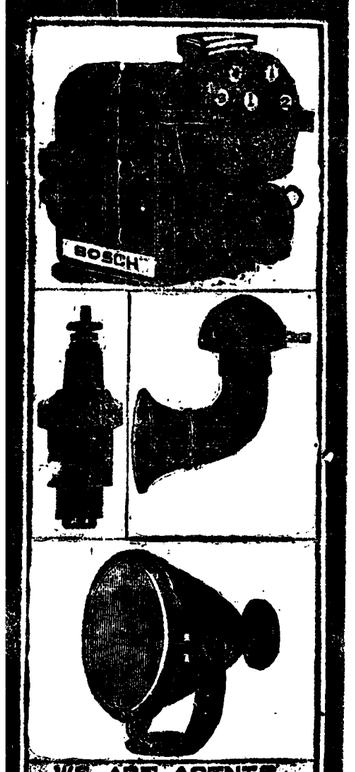

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Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says :—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

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Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA

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Prevents prickly heat, skin eruptions, etc., in hot weather.
Sold by all respectable dealers.

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HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS

of unfortunate persons in India are practically condemned to a life of misery, despair and vigorous abstention from ordinary human pleasures, because they suffer from that dire disease known as

DIABETES.

They have been told diabetes is incurable, and in despair, they have resigned themselves to take Insulin. But Insulin has been announced costly, sometimes dangerous, and uncertain in the Indian climate. We have discovered a rare specific for diabetes whose chief ingredients are the herbs of the Indian forests, which is safe, sure and cheap as a permanent cure for all forms and in all stages of diabetes. It is our

ASUGARI.

If you suffer from diabetes you may at once entertain hope of recovery by the use of Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pundit Thakur Datta Sharma's

ASUGARI

A SAFE, SURE & CHEAP CURE.

Prepared mainly from indigenous herbs according to modern medical science. Asugari stops sugar, increases digestion, improves appetite and *drives away all nervous weakness.*

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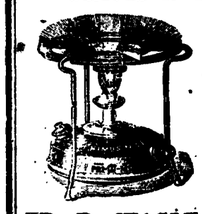
PRICES REDUCED.



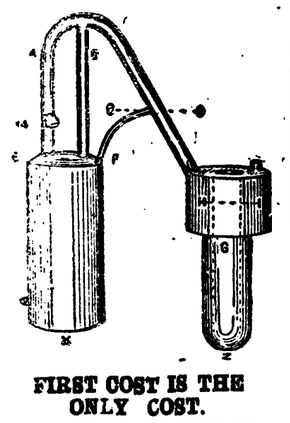
All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the house : Apply for free catalogue.

Annapurna Cooker Co.

No. 8/01, P.O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum. Bombay agents : G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,

HORNBY STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.

SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.

15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.

Art is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)

Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, experienced in Book-keeping and collecting rents for a Co-operative Housing Society. Salary Rs. 70-5-100. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Anand-Kunj, Choupaty Road.
A R10399

A fully qualified LADY DOCTOR with long experience of Charitable Dispensaries is free to attend any Charitable Dispensary during morning hours. Apply Box No. 241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10370

WANTED—A RETIRED GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, having knowledge of Trust and Charitable affairs for two hours only. Apply Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10398

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill. Apply with particulars of experience, testimonials, and the salary required, to Box No. 230, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19584

WANTED. — Experienced CANVASSING AGENTS for a well-established Press. Apply stating previous experience and business terms to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A19606

WANTED—Two CLERKS in the Advertisement Dept., only those with previous experience as Ledger Keepers or Bill Clerks should apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR The "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED AT ONCE—Good DIVERS used to foundation work, setting caissons and fixing bracing. Must be capable of giving clear report of conditions under water. Apply stating terms to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10403

SIND ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SUKKUR.—WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN-INSTRUCTOR, good prospects for a really competent hand, Experience in Building, Drawing and Estimating essential. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, stating training, experience, age and salary expected.
A R10381

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success guaranteed. Join TO-DAY. Enrolment daily.
A W.S.

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi. A

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT? If so, you must study SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING with speed within 3 months' (Easy Rapid Method) Accountancy, Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Auditing, Business Methods and Correspondence, General Commercial Knowledge. Coaching until successful. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Also helps and hints for those wishing to prepare for the Teacher's Examination in Shorthand and Accountancy. The winners of the "Alfred Pitman Prize" for 1914 to 1924 were students trained by The Principal, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R10404

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PARSI GENTLEMAN requires some responsible WORK during spare hours. Please write Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10593

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large FLAT and other rooms are TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10392

TO LET—"DHUN VILLA" for any community, Kurla, near Swadeshi Mills on the hill, opp. Sea, open from all sides. Apply there to Mr. DARASHA BHARUCHA.
C R10407

TO BE LET—A large commodious House 2ND FLOOR with a large loft at the foot of Palli Hill, excellent view. Apply to ALFRED DREGO, 25, Palli, Bandra.
A R10373

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA. 173, Jackeria, Musjid, Bombay.
C R10176

TO LET—Quite New BUNGLOW on Peddar Road, excellent ventilation, from 1st June 1924 only for high class Hindoo Family. Apply 28-30 Peddar Road, Bombay.
C R10408

TO BE LET—SHOPS and FLATS at Bellasis Road, suitable for Offices, Press, Workshop, Show-room or Godowns. Apply LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.
C R10372

TO LET—Well-lighted and breezy OFFICE ROOM at Church Gate Street corner. 500 square feet. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10389

TO LET.—Very desirable office and residential premises on the 3rd floor at 14/19 Princess Street, Off Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines. Apply THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LTD., at the same premises.
C R10342

TO LET near G. I. P. R. Dadar, opposite Railway Police Quarter, Plot No. 29, first floor of recently built oil painted Bungalow with electric and gas fittings, finest airy situation, containing 4 bedrooms with bathroom, 1 kitchen, 1 big hall and dining room, Rs. 200 or Rs. 215 with lights. Apply immediately PERFUMERY MART, Hornby Row, Bombay.
C R10366

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Mahabaleshwar—A commodious BUNGALOW with nearly six acre compound, separate kitchen, out-houses and stables. Particulars, apply DIXIT, House Agent, Mahabaleshwar.
C R10379

ESTATE AND PROPERTIES SALE.—For Sale or for Lease—Rare Opportunity for Capitalists, about 900 acres of Cultivated Land, situated at sea side resort near Surat. For particulars apply Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10347

FOR SALE—A very valuable piece of LAND, situate at Cadell Cross Road, Matunga, admeasuring about 7,000 square yards will sell at the first reasonable offer. For further particulars apply to the undersigned—RELE & CO., Attorneys for the Owner, 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 19621

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—4 Cylinder 20 H.P. LIMOUSINE MINERVA CAR in perfect order, complete with electric lights etc. Price Rs. 8,000/- or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10400

OFFER INVITED for the purchase of 440 volt A. C. Slip Ring MOTOR 15 H. P. 18 H. P., and 25 H. P. Apply Box No. 250. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10401

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you,
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T W.S.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223.
B

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
B

FOR SALE—OLD DOOR SHUTTERS, ETC., ETC.

14	Door shuttors (glass panels)	5-0 x 2-2
25	Door shutters (glass panels)	4-0 x 2-2
5	Sets of semi circles (in 3 pieces)	3-0 x 6-0
4	Doors with double leave expanded metal shutters	4-3 x 7-0
10	Frames with expanded metals	5-6 x 3-9
1	Frame with expanded metal	5-9 x 1-9
19	Door shutters (wooden panel)	6-9 x 3-8
1	Door shutter (wooden panel)	6-0 x 1-10
3	Door shutters (without panels)	6-9 x 1-10
1	Panel piece	6-9 x 1-2
3	Door shutters (wooden panel)	6-9 x 2-0
1	Window frame and shutters	6-0 x 3-3
2	Pairs of glass shutters	6-0 x 4-0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Odds and ends of timber about 50 c. feet, various sizes of expanded metals about 10 cwt. Old pipes for water and gas purposes about 250 r. ft. Wooden railings 3-3 high about 100 r. ft.

Apply to:—
ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
T 19630

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Established 1905, New students enrolled daily for the Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce and other Accountancy, Auditing, Banking Examinations. Instructions personal and through post. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaways.
M R10402

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion --	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion --	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion --	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion --	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE LATE SHETH KHIMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS from the above fund are to be awarded to the poor and deserving students for higher Commercial technical or Agricultural education. Only those who have passed the P. E. examination and wish to take up the above lines need apply to the HON. SECRETARY, on the prescribed forms to be had on application. The applications must reach him before the 15th of June, 1924. Candidates of Lohana caste will be given preference for half the number of Scholarships. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19666

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18728

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or having passed Arts, Science, Commerce, Technical and such other Examinations desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means.

Printed forms of application can be had on sending one anna postage or applying personally.

Applications will be accepted till 2nd June 1924.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A.,
Secretary,
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, near Pinjrapole, Bombay No. 4.
19628

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

(1) Tenders are invited for the construction of a Dam across Devargudihal Nalla, Outlet, Waste weir, Subsidence Basin, Filter house and Pump shed, Masonry Storage tanks, Quarters for Driver and Firemen and other works in connection with "Water supply from Devargudihal Tank to Hubli." Plans can be seen at Chief Engineer's Office Park Town, Madras, or at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hubli, Dharwar District. Tenders should be addressed in a sealed cover to the Chief Engineer, M. & S.M. Railway Co, Ltd., Park Town, Madras, superscribed "Tender for water supply from Devargudihal Tank to Hubli" and will be received upto 2 p.m. on 10th June 1924. No tender which is not on the prescribed form (which can be obtained from the Chief Engineer's Office or Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rs. 2) will be considered. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rupees one hundred only which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers, but which will be forfeited by the successful tenderer, if, on being called upon to execute agreement, he fails to do so. Deduction of 10 per sent will be withheld from bills paid to the successful tenderer as security for the due performance of the contract.

(2) Contractors who have not previously worked for this Company should enclose copies of their testimonials for reference. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
C19629

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1924 at Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Chinchpokli, Parel Bombay to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st May, 1922.

(2) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo, who retire by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

(3) To elect one Director, if thought fit, in place of Mr. F. Saldanha who, has resigned and vacated his seat.

(4) To consider and if thought fit to sanction payments of costs of and incidental to Extra-Ordinary General Meetings convened by certain Requisitionists in April, May and June, 1923.

(5) To consider and if thought fit to Direct the Board of Directors to authorise proper person or persons to file a suit or suits in Bombay or in any Court in Great Britain, (a) for recovery of loss occasioned to the Company in connection with the purchase of two boats, (b) for recovery of loss caused to the Company by the previous Management.

(6) To consider and transact any other business which may be brought up before the Meeting by the Chairman.

Suuna Mahal,
Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
12th April, 1924.

By Order,
G. R. DESAI.
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 25th May, 1924, at Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Chinchpokli, Parel, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st May 1923.

(2) To consider and if thought fit to sanction discontinuance of effecting Marine Insurance against the Company's Steamers.

(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

(4) To consider and transact any other business which may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

Sunna Mahal, Dobhi Talao,
Bombay, 12th April, 1924.

By Order,
G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.

N. B.:—(1) A Shareholder wishing to attend the meeting must produce his Share Certificate or Final Payment Receipt or Split Ticket, failing which he will not be allowed to enter the premises.

(2) Only those Shareholders, who have been duly Registered for three months previous to the Meeting are entitled to be present.

(3) Shareholders will have to sign or to put thumb mark in books provided for the purpose, failing which they will not be admitted.

(4) Persons, using Share Certificates or Final Payment Receipts or Split Tickets not of their own, will render themselves liable to prosecution.

(5) The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th May to 1st June, 1924.

C19626

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a large valuable immovable property in Bombay, containing 38000 square yards which has been let under a lease for 99 years renewable in perpetuity at a monthly rent of Rs. 4,000/- to be increased under the terms of the said lease to Rs. 4,500/- per month from 1949.

For particulars apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C19634

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement regarding Auction Sale of property situate at Dandu, Santa Cruz by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., under instructions by Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Lawrence Manu Gharey and on account and at the risk of the alleged defaulting purchaser Anandilal Pragji appearing in the "Bombay Samachar" and other newspapers Notice is hereby given to the public that the Vendor the said Lawrence Manu Gharey failed to make out a marketable title to the property as agreed to by him and hence the purchaser Anandilal Pragji refused to complete the sale and the auction sale advertised to take place as aforesaid will be on account and at the risk of the Vendor Mr. Lawrence Manu Gharey.

Dated at Bombay this 9th day of May, 1924.

VACHHA & Co.,
C19632 Attorneys for Anandilal Pragji.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HARVEY SABAPATHY AND CO., LTD., have contracted to sell to our client Mr. B. W. JOSHI the under mentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land partly freehold, containing by admeasurement 154' x 72'—11088 square feet and partly leasehold, containing by admeasurement 135296 square feet or thereabouts situate at Amraoti in the Berar registered under No. , together with the Press Factory and Buildings and Agent's and Engineer's bungalow standing thereon assessed under Nos. , all which premises are bounded as follows:—

FREEHOLD:—East the house of Bhicaji Set Parsee on the South the Government Public Road, on the West the Boundary of the Municipal Committee and on the North is the Company's own press factory.

LEASEHOLD LAND.—East by the house of R. B. Bhat and fencing of the new Mofussil Company on the West by R. B. Dr. Bhat's house and the plot of K. S. Abdul Kadir pleader, on the North by the Ellichpore Road and on the south by the Private Rent free site belonging to the Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ltd., (agreed to be sold herewith) and Bhusari Gate Street leading to the Railway station and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors together with all Machinery and Accessories therein.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1924.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19631

KASHMIR SILKS

Real Swadeshi from bottom to top made of pure Kashmir Silk Yarn hand woven, cheaper and more durable than foreign silks. Trial solicited. For particulars write to

KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Srinagar—Kashmir.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions,
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

The
Advance Motor Co.,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Remember
the
Name and
Address.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE."
Telephone No. 26106.
For ACCESSORIES

FREE
GUIDE TO HEALTH
WITH 3 COLOURS NICE BEGUM'S PHOTO
APPLY TO HAKIM MASIHAR RAHAMAN
Post Box 6209, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 B. S. A. motor car, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, 16 h.p., in perfect running order.
1 Black Australian gelding about 16 hands. 10 years old very stylish saddle horse believed sound.
1 Brown Australian gelding about 15-1 seven years practically sound very stylish and reliable harness horse.

By order of N. H. Moos. Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1027 of 1924.

1 Victoria and a horse with harness.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's Office opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, RUBIES, PEARLS AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Anandji Nanji.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4887 of 1921, (Charandas, ve., Morarji) Messrs BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street the remaining Jewellery Diamond bracelets, Pochis, Rings, Bangles with Ruby nose-ring, Pearl Bangles, Bracelets, nose-ring, rubies and pearl booties, earrings, Opal rings with Diamonds, Silverware Thalies, Vatkas, Katoras, ornaments boxes, plates, Kadas, belts, cups, spoons, Trays, Icepail with Tongs, Handa, etc., etc.

The above are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, BEACH HOUSE OPPOSITE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S BUNGALOW.

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Sir Cowasji Jehangir's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by John Robert, Benjamin and Devji Kanji rich glass crockery and plated ware by Reed and Barton, large English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side board, drawing room Chesterfield suite, drawing room suite of sofar and chairs in 10 pieces, rich English Persian and Indian Carpets, sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Broadwood English organ Pianola, Phonograph, American roll top, table Cabinet by Benjamin, glass door cupboard, English ice box, grandfather's clock, Perambulator single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands bicycle, blackwood carved furniture, cane furniture, iron safe, writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets table ornaments one seven seater "Charon" Landaulette Motor car wall clocks, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of S. Fuchmann, Esq., and a Parsee Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 10th May, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON (KISENGARH).

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree on "N" Jetha near Cotton Exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire:—

50 Bales Cotton (Kisengarh). R. R. 27085 Inv. No. 4 dated 15th April 1924 from Kisengarh to Cotton Depot.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot sbeing knocned down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1924.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

An Auction sale of second hand CARS will be held on the 17th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at FORD SERVICE DEPOT., Worli.

For further particulars apply to,

AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.,
Ford Building, Hughes Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ, OPPOSITE SANTA CRUZ RAILWAY STATION, AT THE JUNCTION OF TWO ROADS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Lawrence Manu Ghari, the owner of the property, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Anandilal Pragji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction at the premises at Santa Cruz on SUNDAY, the 11th day of May, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of non-agricultural land or ground with the trees, messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Danda, Santa Cruz, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the District of Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 1,327 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Entry No. 591, part of Survey No. 56, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and part of Survey No. 57; Pot No. 1 (part) and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 163 of Danda village and assessed by the Notified Area Committee Salsette Santa Cruz Circle under No. 2 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Ratton Ji Chowksey, on or towards the North by public road and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Girdhar and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel, the surviving Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabji Dajibhai Baria, deceased, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 7th July, 1920, and made between Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin of the one part and Mr. Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria, deceased, and the said Dhunbai Sorabji Dajibhai Baria and Mr. Manekji Rustomji Patel of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Mr. Tyebaly Camrudin the undermentioned property at the premises on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure situate, lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,940 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 292, New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898, Old Survey Nos. 86-87-93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012, 2/7013 and 2/7011 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassum, on or towards the West partly by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and partly by Gilder Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the Government passage and on or towards the North by K. B. Choksey's wall and thereafter the property of K. B. Choksey and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4632, 4633 and 4634 and E Ward Nos. 2828 (1), 2828 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 CASES ASAHI BEER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to Apollo Street Post Office Fort, Bombay, by order of Habib Kara Bhimji Esq. and on account & at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. D. N. Marshall of Kamal Mansions Colaba who had purchased the goods under contract dated 25th February 1924, the undermentioned C. I. F. Bills of Landing & Insurance Policies etc. Re. 1,000 Cases Asahi Beer Shipped per S.S. "Bandra" to Basrah which left Bombay on 22nd April 1924 as Slow Mail.

The goods will be sold in suitable lots.

Terms—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL & POPULAR PICTURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Kohinoor's Popular and Enchanting Film

"GOSWAMI TULSIDAS"

in six Reels of ROMANCE & DEVOTION!
To-Night 5 Shows at 3-45; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
Truly A Picture WORTH VISIT & CONSIDERATION.

COMING SHORTLY! COMING SHORTLY!!

"Nanda-Kumar"

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE OF THIS FILM.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagor Atmaram alias Vithal Lakhmidas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of May, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at upper Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (583) five hundred and eightythree square yards or thereabouts (including) strip of land 13 feet and 3 inches in width on the Eastern boundary let open for passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29 and 30, New Nos. H/3524 and E/3615 and New Survey Nos. 1H/118 and 6/119 Cadastral Survey No. 901 of Mahim Division and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward No. 5759 (2) and Street No. 235 A and bounded on or towards the East by the public passage on or towards the West partly by the property of Mathuraprasad Gayadin and partly by the property of De Souza, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwandas Fakirchand and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co. attorneys for the mortagagees, at their office in Nos. 12 to 16 Oak Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household seasonwood furniture by well known makers, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware Indian silverware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th May, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at 110, Malabar House, Ridge Road, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by well-known makers, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware Indian silverware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, gramophone cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, sweet toned cottage piano English organ, mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. J. A. D. McCarthy.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

No. 8-10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone 25152.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell to-morrow, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) oppo. Krishna Vijay Club, French Road, Chaupatty Seaface very valuable teak and blackwood open carved and plain household furniture by Robert, Dewji and others known makers consisting of dining, tables, arm and armless chairs, mahoganised mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter rich leather and tapestry lined Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs full sized mirror back drawing room cabinets, silver show cases, gramophone full sized mahoganised carved mirror back corner cabinets, tapestry lined drawing room suites and sofa cabinets, lady's and roll top writing tables, glass book case, file cabinets electric table fan and lamp, wall clocks, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, single and double beds, oval mirror and panel door almirahs, chival dressing tables and chest of drawers, cloth and gown press round mirror hatstand, babe perambulator marble top tables, singer sewing machine, rich glass crockey platedware, silverware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
Featuring BARBARA LA MARR
and
RAMON NOVARRO.

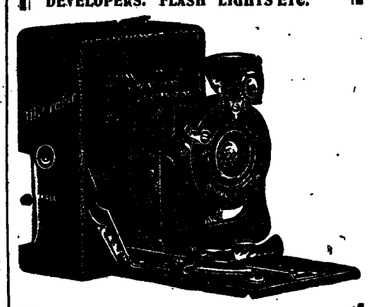
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A WOMAN'S WOMAN"
Featuring MARY ALDEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"BEYOND THE ROCKS"
Featuring RUDOLPH VALENTINO
and
GLORIA SWANSON.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
Kohinoor Super Photo-Play
"VATRASUR-VADHA"
OR
"INDRA, the VICTORIOUS"
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show
at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!!
Yashwant Sangith Mandali
will stage
"Devi Ahalya"
or
PIOUS INDIAN PRINCESS
on
Saturday 10th May 1924 at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 11th May 1924 at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)
Bombay Theatre.
BOOK SEATS EARLY

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
AGFA
PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS,
DEVELOPERS. FLASH LIGHTS ETC.



THE WONDERFUL
"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.
The cheapest on the market.
"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.
CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
Proprietors.
Dalal Trading Co.,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA

"THE CLEAN UP"

5 Reels—Featuring the Popular Handsome Star.

HERBERT RAWLINSON
HERBERT RAWLINSON
HERBERT RAWLINSON

— town full of money, an army of crooks invading it overnight, no one working but the grafters. The only man standing between the place and its ruin. A he-flapper who'd never done a day's work!

See your own favourite Star

HERBERT RAWLINSON

in the Universal Attraction Drama

"THE CLEAN UP"

"I'm broke!" he told his fiancee. "I'm through!" answered she. That's what woke up a lounge-lizard and made him a man. Then he woke up a town and made it a city.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy with Jack Cooper and the Century Beauties in their romantic fairy dancing costumes on the roof garden of New York's swell restaurant.

The Programme includes the International News with the famous Indian Juggernath Festival procession.

To-Night 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T).

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE.
The Unprecedented Success
OF
THE MAJESTIC SUPER PRODUCTION

DEBT of SIN

WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY
Mr. NAVAL GANDHI
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF
Mr. ARDESHIR M. IRANI.
THE FIRST MODERN PICTURE WITH AN APPEAL FOR EVERY ONE IN EVERY CLASS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Next Week
Sarasvati Film Co's
PREMIER PRODUCTION
VIKRAM CHARITRA
THE PICTURE THAT WILL TAKE BOMBAY BY STORM.

TO-NIGHT. THIS WEEK.

The World's Greatest Bandit.
The Greatest Contemporary of POLICE & DETECTIVE.

ZIGOMAR

in 7 Big Parts.

of the World-wide fame.
The Man with a Lion's Courage.
The Man with a Dare Devil Spirit.

A name most widely well-known to almost all the Lovers of the Cinema.

A name that requires no recommendation to exhibit his exploits at the

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

Programme includes most laughable 2 parts Comic
"FATHER'S CLOSE SHAVE"
Usual Rates and Times.
Grand Selected Pictures for our PATRONS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS'

Bombay, May 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 25/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying 3 m/st D. A. 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 480
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 535
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 525
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 131
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 125
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 172
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 329
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36½
London—Paris Frcs. 73.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 88
London—Rome Liras 98
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—

	London, May. 8.
Tele Transfers	1/4 15/16 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4—14—3 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 9 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1 4 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/32
Fcs. Demand	450
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	172
Shanghai	232
Japan	131
Singapore	168 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, May 8
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 5/16

Closing Tone of silver.—Firmer on Eastern advices moderate offerings steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans	1 7/8
Interest 7 days' market loans ..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 8
Stockholm	16.59
Christiania	31.40
Amsterdam	11.68
Switzerland	24.54
Belgium	Yesterdays 84 50
Athens	207.50

	London, May. 8
Exchange on London in Paris ..	73.35
„ Germany ..	
„ Italy	98.05

	New York, May 8
Demand Bills	4.36.37

DISCOUNTS.

	London, May 8
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes	24 3/4

WAR LOANS.

	London, May 8
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/4 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	92 3/8—1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 5/8—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	46 1/2 unchd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % ..	61. „
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	56 7/8 —

	London, May 8
Conversion Loan	± 77 3/4
6 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 102
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 111 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, May 9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/12
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/12
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/11
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/10
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81/2

London, Date 8/5/24.
Bar gold ready, £ 4-14-3
Silver ready, d. 32-5
Silver forward, d. 33-3
TONE OF SILVER—Stead. India and China bought, by buyers at rates.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 9

Ready:—25—11—9
Vaida Opening Highest. Lowest At 6 p.m
Vaisakh 25-11-9 25-11-9 25-11-0 25—11—9
Gath 25-11-0 25-11-3 25-10-9 5—11—0
Toji Mandi:—
Vaisakh 0—3—0
Gath 0—6- 6
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER

Bombay, May 9.

Ready: —80—10—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 .m.
Vaisakh 81-12-0 80-12-5 81-11-9 80—12—0
Gath 80—2—0 8—2—3 81-1-9 81—2—0
Toji Mandi.
Vaisakh 0—10—0
Gath 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

May 9.

3½ per cent. Paper 67/13
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 94/10
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1933 98/0
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 99/2
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1925 103/4
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1928 104/8
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926 101/8
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927 101/13
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930 103/14
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932 104/14
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931 104/14
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/10
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 78/0
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 77/8
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 77/8
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 101/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 101/8

SHARES.

Market was closed to-day.

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£132 1/2
National Bank	£
Eastern „	£ 5 5/-
P. & O. Banking Corp. — —	12 1/2

London, Thursday May 8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results —

Total Bullion..	£ 128,200,000	Inc	10,000
Public Deposits..	£ 10,100,000	Dec	500,000
Other do ..	112,600,000	Inc	1,600 000
Govt. Securities ..	44,000,000	Inc	1 400,000
Other Securities	73,600,000	Dec	700,000
Notes & Gold ..	22,700,000	Dec	400,000

The Bank Reserve is 18,5 p. c. of the Liabilities

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

9-5-24.

Reuter reported to-day about 23 points higher in American futures and 5/10 points up in Liverpool. The markets advanced on shorts covering and trade buying on reports of somewhat unfavourable weather.

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson cable under yesterday's date as follows:—

"Market under influence strength near positions."

Whilst Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable on the same date as under:—

"Trading small contracts scarcer. Complaints of cold weather continue."

In response to slightly better advices from Home, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach 1924 delivery at Rs. 582 i.e. Rs. 2 higher than previous night's close. The rate in the beginning gave way on general selling to Rs. 580½ but immediately recovered on Commission Houses buying to Rs. 583. Since then prices again declined on profit taking to Rs. 581½ but quickly improved on a prominent Japan House buying to Rs. 584 and at 4-30 p.m. the rate was quoted at Rs. 583. New Crop April/May 1925 Broach opened at Rs. 515 and in sympathy with the rise in old crop contract the price rose to Rs. 516. Around this level, profit taking took place which caused prices to decline to Rs. 514½ but before the close of the Marwari Bazar sessions the rate once again improved and at 4-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 516. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the bazaar opened at Rs. 515 and going up by a rupee closed firm at Rs. 515½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra for May 1924 delivery after having opened this morning at Rs. 552 declined by half a rupee at the outset but on jobbers buying the rate sharply jumped to Rs. 554½. Since then general selling ensued which cused the rate to give May to Rs. 552 but on Marwari Jobbers continued buying the price once again recovered to Rs. 555½, the rate at 4-30 p.m. being quoted at Rs. 554½; whilst Oomra for July 1924 opened at Rs. 556 and steadily advanced to Rs. 557½ on offices buying but gave way on a Marwari operator selling to Rs. 555½. At this level prices began to recover again on Japanese Houses buying to Rs. 558 at which rate the market closed at 4-30 p.m. New crop Oomra for December/January 1925 delivery opened to-day at Rs. 479 and in conjunction with the rise in old crop contracts the rate gradually advanced to Rs. 481. Profit-taking then made prices to depress to Rs. 477 but before the close of the market the rate improved again to Rs. 480. F.G.M.G Bengal for May 1924 delivery was to-day nominally quoted at Rs. 550 and for july delivery at Rs. 533 whilst for new crop December/January 1925 delivery the rate was Rs. 437.

In the Ready market yesterday there was a brisk demand with a fairly good enquiry from Japan shippers for high class stapled descriptions and more than 5,000 bales changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

BROACH:—	To-day	up-to-date
Punjab/American	200	300
Navsari	800	1,000
Broach	100	100
Kadi/Viramgam	Nil	100
Total	1,100	1,500
BENGAL:—		
Kadi/Viramgaon	Nil	1,500
OOMRA:—		
Berar	200	500
Central/Provinces No. 1	100	800
Central/Provinces No. 2	Nil	400
Total	300	1,700

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 9

	6—30 P M.	
Fully Good Broach ..April/May 1924	58	1/2
„ „ „ „ 1925	515	1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..May ..	532	
Fully Good Bengal ..July ..	535	
„ „ .. .. Dec/Jan 1925	437	
Fine Oomra .. ..May	555	
Fine Oomra .. ..July ..	558	
„ „ .. ..Dec./Jan 1925	479	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May. 9

Description, Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	565	550	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	5.2	..
M. G. Broach No. 2	610	600	590	580
M. G. Marha	567	557	542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547	..
M. G. Southerns No. ..	605	595	585	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 9

Fully Good Broach April/May 1924		583
„ „ „ „ „ 1925		516
„ „ Bengal May ..		532
„ July ..		535
„ Dec/January, 1925 ..		430
Fine Oomra May ..		555
„ „ July ..		558
„ „ Dec/Jan. 1925 ..		480
Good Southern Aug Sept ..		583
„ „ Aug/Sept ..		595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, May 9.

New York Market, 8th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close
30 05	May			30.17	+12
28. 3 July		28.23+10		28.36	+23
24.40 Oct.			24.51+11	24.62	+22
23.8. Dec.				24.00	+19

Telegraphic mrket advices: July highest 28.40, lowest 28.03, range .37 points. Small but steady market.

Liverpool Market, 8th May, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.01	May	16.95—06		17.11+10	
16.44	July	16.36—08	16.45+01	16.49+05	
14. 35Oct.				14.37+02	
13.83	Jan.	13.79—04	13.83—	13.83—	
13.71	March			13.71—	
Egyptian:—					
21.60	July			21.98+18	
19.00	Nov.			19.06+06	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Weather cool. Continued rains in the Eastern and Central belts and Arkansas. Daily forecast says: Eastern belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair, warmer Western belt. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 250,000. Our travelling man wires from North-East Texas: "Very irregular, 50 per cent to 80 per cent. planted, considerable replanting necessary, nights are too cool, stands are bad." Steady, short-covering, trade buying new crop.

(2) American cross rate 4.37. July highest 16.50, lowest 16.35, range .15 points. Our travelling man wires from North of North-East Texas: "Crop is late, considerable replanting necessary. Plant not doing well owing to cold, weather cloudy as a whole. Crop prospects bad."

COTTON.

Liverpool, May. 8.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Liverpool ..	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp.	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500
Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot moderate business		17.62
Egyptian F. G. J. Sakels ..		23 95
New York 11 a.m.	May	30.05+8
(As known in Liverpool	July	28.21+9
at closing time.)	Oct	24.49+6
New Orleans 10 a. m:	May.	29.50
	July	27.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16.94
June	..
July	16.37
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.30
Nov.	..
December	..
January	13 78
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	..
Egyptians—	
July	21.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8.

Months	To-day's Price
May	17 1 +10
June	16 97+13
July	16 49+ 5
August	15 77+ 3
September	15 03+ 2
October	14.37+ 2
November	14.03+ 2
December	13.93unchd
January	13.83 „
February	13.74 „
March	13.71 .
April	13.63 ..
May	13.57+ 1

Tone—Very Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 8
M. G. Bengal, Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.60
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.10
„ „ Fine	12.60
M. G. Broach, Good	13.20
„ Fully Good	13.60
„ Fine	14.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.10
„ „ Fully Good	11.50
„ „ Fine	12.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 8

Months.	To-days price.
May	22.58+18
June	22 28+18
July	21 98+18
Aug.	21 63+18
Sept.	20 95+15
Oct.	19 71+ 6
Nov	19 06+ 6
December	18 86+ 6
January	18 68+ 8
Feb	18 58+ 8
Mar	18 48× 8
April	18 48+ 8
May	18 48+ 8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..		5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..		
„ „ to Continent		6,000
Futures at New York		
„ „ May		30.17+.12
„ „ July		28.36+.23
„ „ October ..		24.62+.22
„ „ Dec.		24.00 + 19
Spot Cotton at New York ..		30.50+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		29.88+.13
Futures „ „ July ..		27.87+.24
„ „ „ October ..		23.90+.18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		15
Silver foreign mined		64 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May Sellers	25/3
July Sellers	22/3
July-Sept Sellers	22/-
Fine White Java C & F Bombay	
July-Sept Sellers.	22/4
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	22/4

Tone:—No demand.

Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May Nominal Value	22/6

LINSEED.

London, May. 8

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
May/June Done	£ 19 5/16

Tone:—Poor demand small business doing
Prices rather Easier, 4

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ May/Aug Value	37 1/8
„ Sept/Dec. Value	36 3/8

London, May 8.

Linseed La Plata argentine M/J	
Sellers	17 5/8

Tone—Poor dividend prices easy side.

Cottonseed Bombay M/J ..	23 3/4

firmly held 3 per cent Venice paid.

WHEAT

London, May 8

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	44/
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	43/
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers ..	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	31/3
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F M/J Sellers	45/6
Wheat soft Red Karachi per 492 lbs C I F A/M Sellers	44/6

Tone—Easier on reports of settled Strike.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May. 9 (6- p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	47 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 10 0	10 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 10 0	11 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 11 0	12 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teaseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 ..	65 0 0	13 0 0
Teaseed, Black	60 0 0	12 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	74 0 0	15 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 6
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	6 10 3	
Wheat, A/S	7 4 3	
Linseed, May	13 4 3	
Linseed Sept.	12 14 0	
Groundnuts J/J ..	15 0 0	
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	15 4 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	75 8 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J ..	5 13 0	

METALS.

London, May 8.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 67 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 63
Copper Braziers	£ 85—
Yellow Metal	£ 8—
Hard Spelter .. nominal,	£ 78 3/8
Corrugated Sheets — —	£ 17 1/8
TIN BLOCK .. .. —	£ 225 1/2

COPPER.

Bombay, May 9, per md.

	Rs. a p
Copper, English 3/4	71 0 0
Copper 1/	71 8 0
Copper 1 1/4	71 8 0
Copper, American 1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper 2/	72 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint	80 0 0
Copper, English Bars	61 0 0
Brass Bars	41 8 0
Pat Kisi	70 8 0
Lead, Country	18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	60 8 0
1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2	60 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	71 0 0
American Copper 3/4	72 8 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4	72 0 0

BRASS

Bombay, May 9.

	For md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English —	3/4	65 0 0
Do — —	1	62 8 0
Do — —	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do — —	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do — —	1 3/4	62 8 0
Do — —	2	62 8 0

RUBBER.

London, May 6.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June/July	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	11 5/8

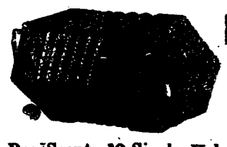
Tone:—Steady.

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS

—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10 x 10,10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds Rs. 25 0
„ YXY „ „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „ 28 0
„ YGX „ „ „ „ „ 11 x 12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „ 45 0
„ HGR HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10 x 10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows „ 28 0
„ HEX „ „ Size 11½ x 12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 35 0
„ UHR „ CHROMATIC ACCORDEON, 9 x 12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 45 0
„ YDH „ VIENNA CHROMATIC, 12 x 11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows. „ 75 0



MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes 20 Reeds	1	0	Brass Band 10D/Holes 40 Reeds	3	12
Marine Band „ „	1	8	Double Anchor 14 28 „	1	12
Trumpet Call „ „	1	8	Regulation 14 28 „	1	6
Star Vamper „ „	0	14	Echo 14 28 „	1	12
Virtuoso „ „	1	8	Diapason 16 32 „	2	0
Drum Major „ „	1	0	„ „ 20 40 „	2	12
Hohner Band „ „	1	8	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and	6/8	

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL 6 Chords 25 Strings 17 6
"LA MARGUERITE" „ 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 „ 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 „ 52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Telegrams:— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th May, 1924.

Cotton	8,175 Bales
Wheat	17,089 Qrts
Linseed	20,445 „
Rapeseed etc	5,964 „
Gingellyseed	205 „
Poppyseed	1,260 „
Groundnuts	1,018 „
Castorseed	5,658 „
Rice	4,501 „
Myrabollams	4,819 „
Cottonseed	3,441 „
Mowrahseed	Nil
Gram	2,922 „
Juwar	2,416 „
Masur	143 „
Barley	303 „
Bajri	3 341 „
Wool	3 437 Tons

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, 8th. May 1924.

Although lowest prices of the year, 32 13/16 were once more reached during the week. Market has since had very strong undertone. And price recovered to 33 5/16. Continental buying has not been much in evidence but India and China bought moderately. America on the contrary was more in dispositon to sell here and also some sales were on China account. Offerings on most days were easily absorbed and market had rising tendency. Owing to bears adjusting their positions, once more there was premium for spot.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for shipment to hull by 15th. May at £19 5/8 and by 10th. May at £119 3/4, in Linseed La Plata argentine for April/May shipment to Hull at £17 3/4. In Rapeseed Brown bold Delhi at £17 3/8 for May/June shipment to Rotterdam and for June/July shipment at £17 3/8. In Castorseed Bombay for shipment of June/July to Venice at £23 3/4. In Rice Burma, cleaned No. 2 at 14/9 per cwt. offered and for May/June shipment.

Linseed—easier. Cottonseed—quiet. Linseed oil—small business. Wheat—firm. Rice—easier.

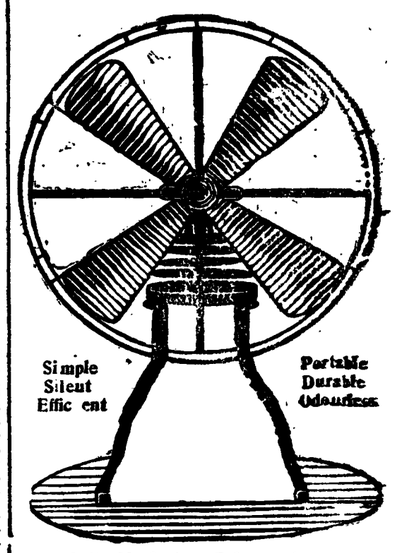
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital ..	..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	..	4,45 00 000
Public Deposits	..	18,53 46 000
Other Deposits	..	72,66 50 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, 1923 against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..		10,00 00 000
Sundries		1,79 45 000
Rupees ..		113,06 91 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	..	10,66 77 000
Other authorized securities under the Act ..	..	1,21 94 000
Loans	..	21,85 41 000
Cash Credits	..	40,97 55 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	..	14,82 57 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	..	24 92 000
Dead Stock	..	2,53 40 000
Sundries	..	67 61 000
Balances with other Banks ..		1,48 64 000
		97,48 81 000
Cash	....	15,58 10 000
Rupees ..		113,06 91 000

(For other Commercials see page 8.)

THE

KY-KO FAN



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Portable Durable Odourless

FAN 20 inches Diameter.
The latest thing in self-contained

KEROSENE OIL FANS

Kerosene consumption one bottle in nine hours, Price .. ..Rs. 140

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HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquillise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 20 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

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Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BOMBAY, May 9.

MONEY:

The stringency in the money market continues with little relief noticeable. The cash balance at the Imperial Bank which in the previous week had shown a substantial increase has advanced this week by only a small amount of Rs. 38,51,000. From Rangoon there is still a fairly strong demand for finance and the demand for finance of wheat and other seeds is developing. Call money is quoted at 8 per cent and the rate for fixed deposits for two months is about 7 per cent and for three months about 6 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 73.97 lacs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 196.50 lakhs. The cash balance has increased by Rs. 38.51 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 15,58,10,000, the percentage being 15.12 as compared with 14.60 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The steadiness in the gilt-edged market has been well maintained and there has even been an advance all round 3½ per cent Government Paper has advanced from Rs. 67/10 to Rs 67/12. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945/55 have advanced from Rs. 97/12 and Rs 98/14 to Rs. 97/14 and Rs. 99/1 respectively. 5½ Bonds due 1925 and 1928 have improved to Rs 103/4 and 104/8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 are quoted at Rs import of gold during the month of April Rs 103/14 and 1932 at Rs. 104/14. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 108/10.

EXCHANGE:

The steadying tendency noticed at the close of last week has been well maintained during the period under report, and the rate for T T on London has advanced from 1s. 4–13/16d. to 1s. 4–7/8d. but subsequently closes at 1s. 4–13/16d. The one month forward rate is about 1/16d. to 3/32d. lower than the rate for ready T T. There were few bills showing in Bombay but the money position in Calcutta has been mainly responsible for the sharp rise during the week. Remittances for Bullion imports have again been on an improved scale due to the steady off-take of bullion in the local market.

The dollar quotation has again remained steady throughout the week round dol.4.38½ with only fractional fluctuations. Among the Continental exchanges, French francs advanced from 67.80 to 67.25, closing at 73.90. Italian lira from 97.70 to 97.50 closing at 88. The Belgian franc has depreciated from 81 to 88.

GOLD:

Gold was steady market during the early part of the week, with the rates touched during the previous week well maintained. The recovery however gave way to a weaker tendency at the close on firmer sterling exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 94s. 3d. and 94s. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/13 and Rs. 25/9/9 for ready, Rs. 25/13 and Rs. 25/9/9 for 19th May settlement and Rs. 25/11 and Rs. 25/8 for 18th June settlement. The rate for sovereign has been maintained round Rs. 16/4 both for ready and forward. The off-take averaged during the week about 25,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 2,27,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 7,00,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 14,04,195 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the month of April amounted to Rs. 2,88,19,236. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 300,000.

SILVER:

In the silver market the reaction to firmer conditions has been uninterrupted, and prices have shown a further improvement towards the close of the period under report, following the favourable advices from London and Shanghai markets. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33 5/16d. and 32—13/16d. for ready and 33 3/16d. and 32—13/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London has advanced from 3s 2 3/16d. to 3s. 3d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/6 and Rs. 79/6 for ready, Rs. 80/10 and Rs. 79/10 for 23rd May settlement and Rs. 81/2 and Rs. 79/15 for 21st June settlement. The off-take has declined and averages about 260 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4,500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 56,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 79,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 156 bars and Rs. 13,509 in coin. The total import of silver during the month of April amounted to 9,309 bars and Rs. 1,49,745 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 7,500.

SHARES:

The Stock Exchange was open for one day during the period under report on account of the May settlement. Business has been generally dull and price fluctuations have kept within the narrowest limits. Cotton Mill shares generally are steady. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 678/12—677/8, Central India Rs. 461/4; Crescent Rs. 220—216/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1030—1035; New Great Rs. 338/12—342/8; Pearls Rs. 497/8—472/8; Shapurji Rs. 223/8—226/-; Simplex Rs. 232/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The miscellaneous section is still very dull and uninteresting. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 172/8; Bombay Burma at Rs. 285, Bombay Tramway Rs. 86/14 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 87/8. Cement and Manganese shares are quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 6. Katni ordinary Rs. 72/8 with deferreds at Rs. 190 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 33/12. Railway shares are steady but quiet, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 600, Central Provinces Rs. 101, Guierat Rs. 50 Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 605.

BANKS:

Bank shares are steady, Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1400 with contributories Rs. 357/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 83 while those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/2.

CALCUTTA:

Jute shares have been quiet during the week following the decline in the price of Hessians which dropped from Rs. 15 to Rs. 14/11. Better class of Coal shares were steady while the lethargic conditions still prevail in the miscellaneous section.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Bombay, May 9.

During the week under review the Home markets did not report any wide fluctuations and on balance show a slight change in values both in Liverpool and New York. At the outset, the American markets indicated a moderate improvement due to scattered buying and shorts covering on reports of some showers of rain in the Easter belt whilst towards the middle of the week and at the close the markets declined on straddle and scattered selling due to favourable weather conditions. The markets were dull and featureless.

Only minor alterations have this week taken place in the American markets and movements practically speaking have been slow and disappointing. The somewhat unsettled state of the stock market in America makes its influence felt over the sentiment and the strengthening of the old crop position is totally ignored.

As regards crop prospects, weather conditions at the moment are reported to have been favourable. The news so far to hand is of a conflicting nature as whilst in the first place certain sections report good progress, in the second place there are complaints from other places due to moisture delaying planting and farming operations. The cotton growing centres over a large area and it is of course very difficult to procure uniform accounts from all sections, but it looks as though conditions in Texas at present are promising whereas reports from the Eastern belt are by no means satisfactory. This state of affairs has proved to be detrimental to the past few crops due to the fact that if the delay is not made up by unusually good weather later on the plant is likely to suffer through weevil damage than would otherwise have been the case. In any case, it is far too early to lay much stress on reports now coming, as during the growing period of the coming yield there will be ample occasions for anxieties and alarms amongst the consuming world owing to the necessity of an increased supply next season.

Outside conditions at the moment present a healthy appearance whilst labour disagreements are also completely set at rest. Trade conditions from Manchester this week have been rather of an unsatisfactory character and in view of the dullness prevailing in the futures market business for the time being is checked. The demand for American spot cotton has rather fallen off, both from home consumers and export sources.

Broadly speaking, whilst we see no reason to change the bullish views hitherto held by us, the markets for some time to come are bound to be governed by existing weather conditions and should these continue to be favourable, as is apparently the case, we may see some temporary weakness and we therefore feel inclined to recommend operators to hedge their holdings for the time being with sales of October delivery until the position as regards the new American crop is somewhat clear.

As regards the local market we do not at present hold very strong views either way and it is impossible to speak with any confidence owing to the fact that the course of prices here for the time being is likely to be governed by reports coming to hand from America concerning the weather there. So far, weather conditions there have been favourable and should these continue, we think that prices may easily give way and therefore advise our friends to hedge their stocks with forward sales in strong markets. The spot demand has been extremely good throughout the week, Japanese Houses being the chief buyers for nice descriptions of stapled cotton.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.	
New York May	29.96	30.17	plus 21
New York July	28.35	28.36	plus 1
New York October	24.50	24.62	plus 12
New York December	23.92	24.09	plus 8
Liverpool May	17.02	17.11	plus 9
Liverpool July	16.43	16.49	plus 6
Liverpool October	14.29	14.37	plus 8
Liverpool January	13.72	13.83	plus 11

LOCAL FORWARD MARKETS.

Bombay, May 9.

Fully Good M. G. Broach for April-May 1925 delivery opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 514 and on Commission Houses buying the rate advanced to Rs. 518. On the next day in response to lower advices from Home, the market opened easier at Rs. 513, but before the close on the same day the price improved to Rs. 516 on Offices and Commission Houses buying. On the 5th instant, the market after opening at Rs. 514 fluctuated within a very narrow range between Rs. 515 and Rs. 511 till the 8th instant on which day the market finally closed firm at Rs. 515.

Old crop Broach April-May 1924 after having opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 572½ advanced to Rs. 574 on general buying. This price, however, was not maintained, for on Jobbers and several Commission Houses selling the rate steadily gave way to Rs. 565/66. Around this level, Offices and Commission Houses were again buyers, with the result that values recovered to Rs. 571. On the 5th instant the bazaar opened somewhat easier at Rs. 568 and fluctuating within a rupee or so, the rate on the 7th instant improved to Rs. 570 on general buying. Continued buying by Bull operators and offices caused the market to advance further to Rs. 574 and the market closed firm on the 8th instant at Rs. 580

Fine M. G. Oomra for May 1924 delivery was on the 2nd instant quoted at Rs. 552 and on profit-taking the rate declined to Rs. 549. The price further gave way on Japanese Houses selling to Rs. 545½. On the 5th instant the market after having opened at Rs. 546 closed weak on the same day at Rs. 540½ on continued selling by Japanese Houses as also by Offices and Commission Houses. Since then the rate improved to Rs. 546 on Japanese Houses and Marwari operators buying, the closing quotation on the 8th instant being Rs. 550. Whilst Oomra for July 1924 opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 558 and on profit-taking and offices selling the rate declined to Rs. 550. Since then, prices began to recover slowly to Rs. 553 on general buying, but again eased on the 5th instant to Rs. 544½ on Japanese and Commission Houses selling. On the 7th instant the market after opening at Rs. 546 steadily advanced on offices buying to Rs. 550 and fluctuating within a rupee or so, the market on the 8th instant closed at Rs. 554. New crop December-January Oomra 1925 delivery was on the 2nd instant quoted at Rs. 478/79 and fluctuating between Rs. 473 and Rs. 480 closed on the 8th instant at Rs. 480.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal May opened, on the 2nd instant, at Rs. 525, and closed at Rs. 527 on the 8th instant, the highest being Rs. 527 on the 8th instant and the lowest being Rs. 515 on the 5th instant; Bengal July opened at Rs. 527 on the 2nd and closed on the 8th instant at Rs. 530; the highest being Rs. 530 on the 8th and the lowest being Rs. 520 on the 5th instant, whilst New Bengal December-January 1925 opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 436 and closed on the 8th at Rs. 435, the highest being Rs. 436 and the lowest being Rs. 432.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, May 9.

The tone of the Cloth Market has been quiet during the past week. The absence of demand has been chiefly due to the plague in the Punjab and the cholera epidemic in Bihar and Patna, which has had a depressing effect on the trade. Rupee rates for most of the standard cloths have been nominally steady, owing to light stocks here and due to the firm tone of the Manchester market. Buyers have not been inclined to make purchases at the moment and prefer to wait and watch further developments.

In Manchester Grey Shirtings of 44 inches by 38 yards, values have declined by four annas per piece, as fresh shipments from Japan of similar cloths have arrived here. Pepperell Drills have been scarce and command good value. Standard Grey Jaconets are out of stock, but fresh goods are expected shortly. White Shirtings have not shown any particular change. White Mulls and Nainsooks have remained steady, but with little doing. Japanese Grey cloths are selling in small quantities. The fluctuations in the rate of exchange have been causing some anxiety to the merchants and some are taking advantage of the upward course.

The Manchester market has been firm and steady. Most of the offers have not been acceptable, but here and there some transactions have been booked for well-known cloths. Dealers are usually ready to give offers at low rates to test the market, but are rather slow in raising limits. The manufacturers have shown a firmer front to buyers on account of their engagements, but for distant deliveries it is possible to obtain lower quotations. The higher prices of yarn are a great impediment in their way. However, there is every probability of the acreage under Egyptian cotton for the next season being of record dimensions, the estimate being nearly 2,000,000 feddans.

Local mill cloths have not shown much activity, the prices being in favour of buyers to the extent of a quarter to half anna per lb. The demand has not been satisfactory owing to epidemics of plague and cholera in the up-country districts.

On Friday, the 9th instant, the Agents of the Bombay Dyeing Mills have opened their own shop in the Mulji Jetha Market for the sale of cloths made at their Textile Mills. It is expected that sales of about four to five thousand bales will result on this auspicious occasion on the basis of Rs. 1-7 per lb. for calendered Shirtings.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs. a. p
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	×37	1/2/8	14 0 0
„ 100,000	45	× „	..	15 12 0
„ No. 33,000	45	× „	..	15 0 0
„ No. 2800	37	× „	..	12 8 0
„ No. 4545	.. 38	× 38	..	13 4 0
„ No. 15000	.. 44	× 38	..	16 0 0
„ No. 16000	..	„	..	16 8 0
„ No. 17000	..	„	..	17 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „	..	13 14 0
„ No. 2750	.. 45	× „	..	15 8 0
„ Yellow Horse	43	× 39	..	..
„ No. 2310	.. 44	× 38	1/2	..
Dewhurste BBB	.. 38	× 38	1/2	21 0 0
„ BB	.. 38	× 38	1/2	18 0 0
„ Rupee No. 5	.. 38	× 38	1/2	16 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	.. 39	× 37	1/2/38	13 14 0
„ No. 4462	.. 41	× „	..	140 0
Lyon's Shunker	.. 39	× „	..	14 0 0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	× 38	Avg.	19 0 0
GREY DRILLS—				
Pepperell's Dragon	.. 29	× 40	Net	32 0 0
Ralli's Muajid No. 425	.. 26	× 40	..	16 8 0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No 18	.. 45	× 22	..	0 0 0
„ No. 138	.. 40	× 22	..	0 0 0
„ No. 636	.. 44	× 22	..	0 0 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Liepman's No. 1500	.. 32	× 42	..	28 8 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	.. 36	× 40	..	30 8 0
Ralli's No 9889	.. 33	× 40	..	18 12 0
Forbes's K. B. 100	.. 33	× 40	..	..
Horrocks's "S. O."	.. 36	× 40	..	62 0 0
WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 6	..	41	× 19 ..	3 4 0
„ No. 60	..	46	× 19 ..	9 4 0
„ No. 660	..	51	× 19 ..	10 4 0
„ No. 6660	..	56	× 19 ..	11 4 0
„ No. 88	..	58	× 20 ..	7 14 0
„ No. 1276	..	27	× 18 ..	3 15 0
„ No. 166	..	39	×20 ..	8 0 0
„ 8	..	39	× 20 ..	8 2 0
No 1440	..	36	× 20 ..	6 4 0
„ No. 5352	..	42	× 20 Net	10 8 0
„ No. 2755	..	42	× 20 Net	11 8 0
„ No. 1703	..	52	× 20Net	14 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..	27	× 18 ..	3 15 0
„ No. 119	..	37	× 18 ..	5 2 0
„ No. 229	..	42	× 18 ..	5 10 0
„ No. 339	..	47	× 18 ..	6 2 0
„ 1K/4K38"43"48"53			×18 Avg.	..
„ No. 95	..	58	× 20 ..	7 14 0
„ No. 66999	..	40	× 18 ..	5 10 0
„ No. 86999	..	40	× 18 ..	6 2 0
„ No. 775	..	40	× 18 ..	6 4 0
„ No. 875	..	45	× 18 ..	6 12 0
„ No. 975	..	50	× 18 ..	7 4 0
„ No. 615	..	50	× 18 ..	7 2 0
Graham's Baloon	..	58	× 20 ..	7 14 0
Greaves' No. 5080	..	27	× 18 ..	..
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No. 7070/8080	..	27	× 18 ..	4 14 0
No. 61/81	..	..	..	4 9 0
No. 1850	..	..	..	3 14 0
„ No. 1900	..	..	..	4 0 0
„ No. 2600	..	..	..	4 2 0
„ No. 21021	..	..	..	4 4 0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	..	38	× 22	7 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888		28	× 18 ..	5 8 0
„ No. 95850/97970 Saraswati	..	..	33 × 18 ..	..
„ Tipoo W/WWW	..	..	34 × 18 ..	6 6 0
„ No. 50000	..	..	„ ..	6 14 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..	7 6 0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	..	..	26 × 18 ..	..
Greaves' No. 30000/50000			„ ..	..
„ No. 8000 T. B.	..	38	× 22 ..	8 0 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	..	..	26 × 18 ..	4 10 0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	..	4 10 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—			
No 666 Grey Shirtings	..	..	13 5 0
„ 2500 „ „	..	..	21 8 0
„ 5 0 0 „ „	..	..	17 0 0
„ 5151 „ „	..	..	17 4 0
„ 300 „ „	..	..	22 8 0
"C" Grey Shirtings	..	..	11 4 0
"9" Dragons „	..	..	11 4 0
"Elephant" Drills	..	..	23 0 0
"Duck" Drills	..	..	16 8 0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

There is no improvement to report in the Yarn market so far and the demand from almost all the consuming centres still continues slack. The Punjab Market reports plague, other markets are unsettled and the consumers are buying hand to mouth only Money is still very tight. Cotton fluctuations very wide, demand for cloth continues dull and the present level of prices is considered very high and risky for large operations. These and various other reasons stop transactions on a free scale and our market seems lifeless since some time. It is understood there is some demand for 20s. and above counts in Calcutta, but thereto the Japanese have been freely selling their Yarns at much lower rates owing to favourable exchange and the Indian Mills are therefore unable to meet the buyers. Rangoon has been tiresomely dull and China reports are all very quiet.

English Yarns are slowly selling from Stock at less than the covering prices. Manchester has been reported very firm owing to large Continental buying and prices have gone up all round by about two pence per pound. Not only our market has not been able to respond but in some cases ready rates have further declined thus making the gulf wider. Business therefore has been very very difficult to arrange. Scarcity in certain cases has been felt but the position of Cloth cannot allow us to pay any higher prices for Yarns especially when we are able to obtain the Japanese and Indian Yarns at much cheaper limits.

Indian Yarns find some sales in small lots only. The Japanese Exchange has again been slightly weak and the Import Houses are offering at little lower limits but the buyers are now not at all inclined to add to their burden in view of uncertain times and slack demand. This week therefore reports sales of about 500 bales of Japanese Yarns and not more. The offtake of ready Japanese Yarns is much restricted as is usual when the prices show a downward course.

Our Mills are not easy sellers in spite of the absence of demand as there are no large stocks and the position of Cotton cannot allow them. The general tone of our market is quiet but steady.

	Bombay May 9. Rs. a. p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	
Finlay	14 0 0
Apollo	13 12 0
Simplex	13 2 0
Shapoorji	13 4 0
Currimbhoy	13 8 0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	
Edward Sassoon	13 2 0
Apollo	..
David	12 14 0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.	
Jacob (Seven stars)	14 12 0
Edward Sassoon	14 10 0
Apollo	14 8 0
Bradbury	14 8 0
10 1/2s.	
Shapoorji	14 12 0
Apollo	14 14 0
Swadeshi	15 12 0
Bradbury	15 6 0
Asur Virji	..
David (Flowerman)	15 0 0
David (Cockatoo)	15 0 0
Indo China	..
12 1/2s.	
Elphinstone	15 12 0
Currimbhoy	15 6 0
China	..
Moon	15 8 0
Apollo	15 8 0
Dawn	..
14 1/2	
Kilachand	16 10 0
Apollo	16 10 0
City	17 6 0
Colaba Land	17 6 0
Fazalbhai	16 4 0
20's.	
Kilachand	18 0 0
Edward Sassoon	18 0 0
Elphinstone	..
Phoenix	18 0 0
Dawn Union	..
Japan	..

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

		Bombay, May 9. per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0 15 9
David	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse	..No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	..No.	40 /1	1 13 0
Japan	..No.	42 /2	1 14 6
Japan	..No.	20	1 2 9
Japan	..No.	32	1 9 0

MILL STORES MARKET.

May, 9.

The market kept quite featureless, with a very limited demand and the prices ruling easy. Cotton Healds, are quoted at Rs 1/12/6 for 32, 36, 40, 44 counts, whereas 48-56 counts half an anna higher. Reeds are extremely dull and lots are offered at Rs. 0/3/4. Home price kept at 3d. less 2 1/2d. cif Bombay. English Bobbins ruled easy so also Japanese. However an unexpected and sudden animation has been witnessed the Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel which kept in demand at Rs. 12, little stocks are available. Card cans fibre kept quiet. Elastic Healds changed hands at Rs. 23.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s Rs. 1/13/6
Reeds—Rs. 0/3/6
Roller Cloth 16oz-Ken—Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bandings—Rs. 1/6/0
Tubular Bandings—Rs. 2/8/0
Ropes—Rs. 2/4/0
Fillets Emery—Rs. 0/3/6
Sizing flannel-twill.62—Rs. 4
Slubbing tubes—Rs. 24
Roving tubes—Rs. 23
Pirns Conical-5"—Rs. 7/4/0
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel—Rs. 12
Wrapper Bobbins English—Rs.70
Dobby Harness—Rs. 23

CHEMICALS MARKET.

May, 9.

The volume of business transacted in the course of the week was not encouraging. Mills were buyers, but of a moderate character. Prices local as well as Indenting kept featureless. Arrivals are regular, but consumption has gone down which results in over-stocking. Magnesium and Epsom salt are the only chemicals that have had some animation. Brown Sugar and Caustic-Soda kept dull. Zinc changed hands at Rs. 24. Hydrosulph de Ba.s.F. saw a small demand at Rs. 1/6 per lb. Acetic Acid glacial changed hands at Rs. 0/8/9. Farina and Sago both have seen a downward tendency.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt—Rs. 4/8/0
Antimony salt—Rs 0/9/0
Acetate-lead-white—Rs. 35
Caustic soda—Rs. 22
Magnesium Chloride—Rs. 4/2/0
Dextrine—Rs. 20/8/0
Maize starch—Rs. 17
Sodium Sulphide—Rs. 14/4/0
Acetic acid—Rs. 0/8/6
Aniline salt—Rs. 0/10/9
Glauber salt—Rs. 4
Acetate lead Brown—Rs. 38
Bichromate potash—Rs. 42
Hydrosulphide soda—Rs. 1/6/0
Zinc Chloride—Rs. 24
Farina—Rs. 17.

COLOUR MARKET.

May, 9.

Some rise is found in Alizarine; while all other Dyes meet with prevailing weak tone. Magenta Crystals Big reports fair business at Rs. 4/8/0 per lb. Rhodomine B. is steady at Rs. 9 per lb. Nigrosene Crystals pass in small lots at Rs. 1/12/0 per lb. Hemetine Crystals meet with good business at Rs. 1-8 per lb. Fast Red, Congo, and Indenthrine Blue meet with normal business. Sulpher Black has to report no fluctuations.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 100 per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 98 per cwt.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 88 per cwt.
Congo red—Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Nigrosene XIs—Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet—Rs. 4 per lb.
Victoria Blue—Rs. 4/6/0 per lb.
Sulphur Black—Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Purpurine Benzo—Rs. 3 per lb.
Purpurine-Delta—Rs. 4 per lb.
Malachite Green—Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Magenta XIs—Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine XIs—Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue—Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Soluble Blue—Rs. 8 per lb.
Fast red—Rs. 5 per lb.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

BOMBAY, May 9.

To-day the market opened easier with a declining tendency and with the advance of the day declined by 9d. in Old Crop and 6d. in New Crop. Local demand also shows a decrease of 2000 bags. S.S. Howra is loading for Bombay and Karachi for May shipment booking 6000 tons uptill now. S.S. Nurjhan is due to arrive on the 12th instant with a cargo of 35,000 bags.

Java reports weaker market, for May/June and slightly better for July/Sept. on account of Speculators buying.

To-day's off-take for local consumptions amounts to 4,200 bags, showing a moderate demand for spot Sugar.

Following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 22/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment ex. Bond. Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment S.S. Nurjhan Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April sh. 24/2 per cwt. FBH
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July sh. 22/6 per cwt FBH
Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. sh. 21/6 per cwt. FBH.

Tone:—Weak all round. Likely to decline further.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Description	Bombay, 9 May Spot prices 8-5-24	1-5-24
Bengals F. G	530	527
S/Punjab F. G.	530	527
Broach F. G.	585	578
Oomras Fine	562	555
Muttih Fina	552	545
Khandeish Fine	557	550
Southerns, G.	590	..

	Futures. Settlement 8-5-24	1-5-24	9-5-24
Hedges Contracts ..			
Bengals Dec./Jan '25	431	....	435
May.	520	522	531
July	525	5?4	535
Broach, April/May ..	573	582	568
April/May 25	5 2	511	515
Oomra F. Dec./Jan. ..	476	471	4 0
May ..	545	548	553
July ..	550	553	557
Southerns G. May/June	580	583	587
Aug/Sept	..	..	592

Receipts for the week ending 8th May 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	2798	5044
Oomras	23723	9247
Dholleras	3923	23555
Broach	6610	23027
Southerns	15907	12681
Persians	367	109
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	30	..
East Africans	545	191
Other sorts	..	..
Total	53903	73854

Exports for the week ending 8th May. 1924.	Bales.
United Kingdom	8552
Continent	16639
China	8700
Japan.	..
Coast Port	1735
Total	35626
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	3634
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	23315
Total	27049

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 8th May 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
2960405	3?776 3	2746151	2067 93	26 37

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 8th May 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
U. K.	138957	97480			
Continent.					
„	778934	541355	458977	389403	419 16
China	168?93	310736	26?501	17 854	98605
Japan	10 7259	1345912	9?6735	645379	12?7?54
Coast Ports*	47019	43065	30?49	15327	12678
Total	3?0?2,2?6?8518,		1?47561,	122?963,	1818053

*Including 21338 bales for U. S. of America

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 8th May 1924 18,604 Bales

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Mills.

Exporters and Dealers in Bombay on 8th May 1924, 9,26,053* Bales.

*Mill consumption for the week ending 8th May 1924 has been taken as 12692 bales.

NOTE: These figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships' manifests.

A Real Benefit

THE popularity of Beecham's Pills is proof of their excellence. In other words, most people use Beecham's Pills because Beecham's Pills do people most good.

You will secure relief from the discomfort you are experiencing as a result of digestive disorder—the source of so many ills.

It is moreover well-known and recognised that this medicine is a reliable remedy for many of the complaints affecting the stomach, kidneys, liver and the bowels.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking. Add water only.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 9.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	9
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Long. Cloth x Quality			
Rachael per lb	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb ..	1	7	3
Pahlevan .. „	1	6	0
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	0
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Debaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Mantua" with English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 11.

Mill Workers' Conference, Damodar Thakersey Hall, 4 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 10 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 7m. Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 11 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 4m.
May 13 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 14 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 5m.
May 15 (Thur.) Sunrise 6h. 5m., Sunset 7h. 6m.
May 16 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 6m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Clan Macgillivray" arrived Suez on the evening of 7th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Malacca Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 7th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 18th.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Time of transmission of telegrams between Calcutta and Bombay is now normal.

MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given in the Victoria Gardens on Sunday the 11th inst., from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when seats will be reserved for ladies.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The Khilafat Working Committee meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) 1 p.m. sharp in the Khilafat Office, Dongri. All members are requested to attend.

CONSUL GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL.

Dr. Amadeus de Silva, the new Consul-General for Portugal will visit the Goan Colony at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, at 11-15 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). All Goans are cordially invited.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

BHAVNAGAR CITIZENS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Bhavnagar State will be held at Hirabag, C. P. Tank Road, tomorrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) to consider the questions relating to the Kathiawar Political Conference and to pass the necessary resolutions.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 11th inst., at 6 a.m., (B.T.) when Sriman Swami Umkar Suchidanandji will deliver a lecture on "Arya Dharma Sabha."

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi on Saturday (the 10th inst.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Buddhistic and Pauranic Culture."

"THE UNIVERSAL HELPING SOCIETY."

"Inquirer" writes to us asking to know the full address of a local society called "The Universal Helping Society". Will anyone connected with the society oblige our correspondent?

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Catholic Women's Social Guild of the above Organisation will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Gloria Church premises, Byculla, followed by a Social Gathering.

MILL-HANDS' CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

At the Mill-hands' Co-operative Conference to be held on Sunday under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute in the Damodar Hall at Parel at 4 p.m. the members of the Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League, will act some scenes from the Marathi Drama "Tratika" (Taming of the Shrew) for the entertainment of the working men attening the conference.

LOST AND FOUND.

A season pass No. 770 allowed for use between Andheri and Grant Road, issued for the period from 8-4-24 to 7-7-24 in favour of Mr. Dharamsi Nansi was found at the Modern Hindu Hotel, Bellard Pier. The owner of the pass may come and take the same away at any time from the Manager of the Hotel.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th May 1924, to 6 a.m. of the 9th May, 1924.

Small-pox attacks 20 deaths 8, Colera attacks nil deaths nil, Plague attacks 3 deaths 1, Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 103.

Total mortality this day last year 99.

ANNIVERSARY OF P. T. S. S. HARANATH BANDYOPADHYAYA.

The 59th Birth-anniversary of Pagal Thakur Sree Sree Haranath Bandyopadhyaya of Sonamukhi falls on Wednesday, the 2nd July, 1924, corresponding to 18th Asharh, 1331 B.S. This great event will be celebrated this year at Nagpur. The main features of the celebration will be, as usual, Puja, Kirtan, feeding the poor, and helping the distressed. The presence and co-operation of all 'Bhaktas' of His Holiness are earnestly solicited.

INDIAN'S SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. R. B. Sabnis B.Sc., (Bom.) A.M. (Columbia), Associate of the Institute of American Chemists lately arrived in India from America after a successful career there. Mr. Sabnis after graduation from Bombay University, spent about a year and a half at the Tata Research Institute, Bangalore. Later he proceeded to America and took his degress in Chemical Engineering at Columbia University in the City of New York. Soon after graduation he had a unique opportunity of being employed as a Chemical Engineer by a well-known American Paint Manufacturing Concern in Long Island City, New York. He returns to India after a stay of 3½ years, as a Paint Technologist with details of Manufacture.

GUJARAT CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

The second sessions of the Gujarat Christian Conference will be held in Baroda on the 13th, 14th and 15th of this month. It will be remembered that the first Conference composed of the representatives of 30,000 Gujarati Christians was held last year in Bulsar under the Presidentship of Rev. L. Hari of Bombay. The most important question before the community is the relation of the indigenous Church to the various missionary societies.

NOVEL & SKILFUL METHOD.

A DACOITY AT MATUNGA.

In the early hours of Friday morning the residents of Suraj building situate at Matunga were thrown into considerable ferment when news spread like wild fire that they were raided by a gang of dacoits. The men, women and children rushed to the doors but they found themselves prisoners inside their rooms for their rooms were bolted from outside and exit in any way was impossible. There was an indescribable scene of clamour, cries and excitement for sometime and when this was subdued, it transpired that the raiders had adopted a unique and skilful method of making their victims helpless and carry out their plan of looting unmolested. It appeared the dacoits first bolted the doors of each and every room of the building and made entrance into the room of an old Hindu lady by twisting and removing the window bars. While they were busy removing the trunks containing jewellery and clothes the old and decript occupant of the room got up and seeing the burglars raised an alarm but the residents of the adjoining rooms were helpless to come to their help though they made every effort to go to her rescue. The police were sent for but in the meantime the dacoits had made good their escape. The tenants of this building were mostly Banias.

SEND OFF TO MR. BAPTISTA.

BOMBAY LABOURERS' PUBLIC ADDRESS.

On Wednesday last a public meeting of the labourers of Bombay was held at Parel when representatives of several Unions were present. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided on the occasion. After introductory remarks by Messrs. Joshi and Jhabwala, Mr. Ginwala the President of the Union read the following address which was explained to the men in Marathi by Mr. Jhabwala.

TEXT OF ADDRESS.

"Mr. Baptista and Friends,—We have met here to-day to give a hearty send-off to our guide philosopher and friend, Uncle Baptista, than whom there is no truer friend of labour. For the last seven years Mr. Baptista has devoted his valuable time, energy, and money even at the risk of courting unpopularity with the classes and Government, for uplifting labour. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction to all of them that Uncle Baptista has at great sacrifice of time and money undertaken to advocate our cause not only before the International Conference at Geneva but before the British public.

Mr. Baptista combines in himself both the qualities of head and heart, and without the least exaggeration I make bold to say that we would not have a better advocate, a more ardent true friend than Mr. Baptista. In addition to the gifts of the head and heart he possesses a rare gift and that is the gift of eloquence combined with right wit as well as grave humour. Mr. Baptista has the forensic ability of keeping his audience spell-bound. In addition he has deep study behind, not only in labour but also in religion, politics, law and science. He is an authority on civic matters and is deeply respected in the Corporation, the Legislative Council and also in the Congress and even by Government.

"Mr. Baptista like his Guru the lamanted Lokmanya Tilak, is fearless in his criticism and has the rare courage of his convictions, a great force of character and sturdy independence. India is well proud of such a patriot.

"May God spare him for many long years and may he give his strength and vigour to carry out his arduous Mission to success. With your permission let me wish him health and bon voyage."

After congratulatory speeches of representatives of different Unions in appreciation of Mr. Baptista's services both to India and to the cause of labor in the country for well over twenty-five years, garlands were presented to him. Mr. Baptista on rising to speak was given a cheerful ovation. In the course of his speech he said that he greatly appreciated the congratulations of the labourers of Bombay, prior to his departure for Geneva. He said that he would put the cause of labour before the present Labour Government in England and also agitate the cause of remedying the grievances of the working communities in India. At the end cheers were given wishing success to Mr. Baptista and to the cause of labour in the country.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Free Hindi Class organised by the Matunga Congress Committee, a condolence meeting will be held on Sunday the 11th inst., at 8-30 p.m. to record the untimely and premature death of Panditjee, who was the Hindi Teacher of the Hindi Class which was being conducted by him every day between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m. at the Matunga Congress Committee Office.

WEST-END CINEMA.

Taken a hilarious situation, a collection of thrilling adventures to cram it with action, and Herbert Rawlinson, and it makes a play you'll remember for a long time. All of which is in "The Clean Up," a Universal Drama commencing to-day at the West-End Cinema.

He plays the whimsical heir to wealth who is cut off with a dollar and turned loose to shift for himself in the village where everybody else has a fortune. How he re-establishes the town when it goes to smash on a wave of too much money, how he takes over the reins of the law and rescues it from predatory invaders, and incidentally, makes a man of himself by doing it, is a story of breathless interest. The exciting battles, automobile dashes and other thrills vie with broad comedy and extremely clever character acting by a competent cast.

It's a new type of picture. The author, H. H. Van Loan, calls this Universal attraction a "comedy thriller." The comedy is there—the hilarious story of a city gone wild with money and refusing enmasse to work; a social lion who never worked in his life being faced with the dilemma of being a municipal Atlas and supporting the conglomeration of laughs and difficulties on a pair of broad but very unpractical shoulders.

Rawlinson's style of acting was never better placed than in this picture. He is a humorist first, but one loses a sight of it often in the exciting fights, thrilling auto rides and other excitement that marks his progress from lounge-lizard to man of the hour.

Claire Adams is seen in the principal feminine role. Her wistful, appealing type of beauty fits perfectly the part of the little secretary of the old millionarie, who stands by the disappointed heir when his finance, seeking only money, throws him over. Frank Farrington, who played "Judge Henderson" in 'Daniel Boone,' does a splendid piece of character acting as the executor of the queer will. Margaret Campbell, Claire Anderson and Herbert Fortier are well cate. William Parke, who directed the picture, has made it a worthy follower of his production of "Legally Dead," with Milton Sills, one of the season's picture sensations.

B. P. C. COMMITTEE.

OWN BUILDING TO BE BOUGHT.

MONEY SANCTIONED & TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday evening at Krishna Building, Fort, Mr. N. N. Mehtawalla presiding.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in explaining the object of calling the meeting said the B.P.C.C. had sanctioned a sum of Rs. five lakhs for the purchase of a building. It was an excellent idea inasmuch as it would be a proud privilege for the B.P.C.C. to possess their own building. The building which they had purchased was an excellent one which was situate at Procter Road. The original price was estimated at Rs. four lakhs, but it was now reduced to Rs. three lakhs. His (speaker's) engineer had inspected the building and had estimated it at Rs. three lakhs and a half. It had also a vast compound and there was a possibility of further development. It was proposed to purchase this building for Rs. two lakhs and eighty-five thousand rupees. The building was known as University Settlement Building. It would accommodate at least eight to ten thousand men. For its further development, he thought at least rupees seventy-five thousand would be required.

TRUSTEES OF MANAGEMENT.

He suggested the following five gentlemen as trustees in whose names the conveyance be entered, viz:—Messrs. Revashanker Jaggiwan, Velji Lakhamsy, Mathurdas Trieumdas, B. N. Motiwala and L. R. Tairsee. Mr. Tairsee also explained that the monthly rental the building would fetch would amount to about Rs. 800/-.

Mr. J. B. Patel then moved and S.K. Pupala seconded that Messrs. Rewashanker Jaggiwan, L. R. Tairsee, Velji Lakhamsi Napu, B. N. Motiwala and Mathusdas Tricumji be authorized to buy the Procter Road property in their names and get the same conveyed accordingly.

Resolved further that the above five gentlemen be empowered to manage the estate as trustees for and on behalf of the B.P.C.C. of the Indian National Congress and that an amount of Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand be earmarked and handed over to them for necessary additions, alternations and maintenance.

Mr. Jamnadas C. Eruza in opposing the resolution said it was a great responsibility the B.P.C.C. was incurring by appointing five gentlemen as trustees without registering the conveyance deed. If as non-co-operators they did not register the conveyance, he feared, some day if not all, at least some of the trustees would flout the B.P.C.C. and not care for them if they questioned their method of administration. The best thing was to hand over Rs. five lakhs to the trustees and not to, say anything in future. Besides there was no guarantee that the present tenants would vacate voluntarily.

He also thought that if they waited for six months more there was a probability of getting the same building for Rs. two lakhs and fifty thousand.

The chairman ruled Mr. Jamnadas out of order as he was speaking beyond the terms of the resolutions. He said the question was in regard to the appointment of five trustees and earmarking a sum of Rs. one lac and five thousand for alterations and additions and urged Mr. Jamnadas to confine his remarks to the terms of the resolution

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. G. Tripathi disapproved of the site of the building for the purpose of holding meetings. He moved an amendment that in place of Mr. Mathradas, Mrs. Naidu's name be inserted. He also added Mr. Khadilker as a sixth trustee.

Mr. J. S. Patel seconded.

The Chairman wanted to know the sense of the meeting if they could appoint an outsider as a trustee.

Mr. Tairsee said the trustees were asked to purchase property and they have done so. Now they ask you to appoint trustees for the estate. It was his great ambition in life to purchase some property and it was the proudest day of his life that he had bought the property. The B.P.C.C. would always remember that it was the wisest thing that they had done. He urged the members to organize their educational institutions an idea with which even Mahatma Gandhi had agreed.

On taking votes 27 against one voted for the appointment of trustees from among the trustees of the Tilak Swaraj Fund only.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi moved a rider in the original proposition that the administration of the estate be vested with the B.P.C.C. and any vacancy in Trustees be filled by the B.P.C.C.

Mr. J. B. Patel accepted the rider.

Mr. Jamnadas moved another amendment that the management of the estate be entirely left to the trustees.

Mr. H. P. Desai supported the original resolution.

Mr. Tripathi having withdrawn his amendment Mr. Jamnadas' amendment was put to votes and was declared lost.

The original proposition was put to votes and was carried with the rider of Mr. Gandhi. The meeting then terminated.

DETERRENT SENTENCE ON A PATHAN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 8.

On Wednesday one Goolmahomed Dadmahomed, a young quiet-looking Pathan, about 18 years of age, who had been charged before Mr. Modak at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra by Sub-Inspector Joseph, of the Andheri Police, with possessing a revolver, was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment of fine to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused is a resident of Bandra. On the 30th of March it appears he was seen in an Irani tea shop at Andheri. The Police challenged the accused and on searching his person found a pistol on him.

ALL-INDIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

At the Fourth Annual Session of the Trade Union Congress held in Calcutta on 30th and 31st March 1924, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. This Congress expresses condolence at the death of Benin, who raised the status of labour in general.

2. This Congress rejoices at the release of Mahatma Gandhi and prays for his early recovery and long life.

3. This Congress congratulates Mr MacDonald and the Labour party of Britain for their success in forming the Cabinet.

4. This All-India Trade Union Congress requests the Railway Authorities to grant free Railway passes to the members of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress while on duty.

5. Resolved that the following do form a special committee to revise the present constitution of the All-India Trade Union Congress and that same after the approval and amendment of the Executive Council do guide the next session (annual or special) of the All-India Trade Union Congress till they are adopted with or without amendments at the same Trade Union Congress. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. N. C. Sen, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. D. R. Thengdi, Mr. Jyot Kumar Chatterjee Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Mr. M. K. Ghose, Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, Mr. Mojaman Ali, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. V. L. Sastry, Mr. S. D. Hassen, Mr. C. R. Das, Dr. Bishwanath Mukherjee, Mr. H. W. B. Morene Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta, Mr. F. J. Ginwala do act as convening Secretary of the above Committee.

6. Resolved that Draft Rules be circulated among all the Labour Organisations in India and Burma for their opinion before they are submitted to the forthcoming Congress.

7. Resolved that the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union do consist of the Chairman, General Secretary Treasurer and the members of the Old Executive Council and of such members as are nominated by the different unions on the following basis:—One member from those unions whose numerical strength is up 1,000. Two members from those unions whose numerical between 1,000 and 3,000. Three members from those unions whose numerical between 3,000 and 5,000. Five members from those unions whose numerical over 5,000.

8. Resolved that the nomination of such members be accepted provided they are certified under the Joint signatures of the President and the Secretary of the Unions concerned and that the affiliation fees are paid as specified in the subsequent resolution.

9. Resolved that the affiliation fees be fixed on the following basis to be paid annually:—

Rs. 10 for these Unions whose numerical strength is upto 1,000. Rs. 20 for these Unions whose numerical strength between 1,000 and 5,000. Rs. 30 for these Unions whose numerical strength between 3,000 and 5,000. Rs. 50 for these Unions whose numerical strength above 5,000.

10. Resolved that Mr. D. R. Thengdi be selected Chairman of the Executive Council until the special Session of the All India Trade Union Congress is held.

11. Resolved that Messrs. G. J. Ginwala and N. C. Sen be the joint General Secretaries of the All-India Trade Union Congress until the next Session of the Congress (annual) or special and that the division of work be left to the decision of the Secretaries and that the Central Office of the Congress be at Bombay with a special office at Calcutta.

12. Resolved that Mr. L. R. Tairsee be elected Hony. Treasurer of the All-India Trade Union Congress until the next Session of the Congress.

13. Resolved that Mr. Joseph Baptista be recommended to the Government of India as Delegate to the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Geneva to represent Indian Labour, with Messrs. N. M. Joshi V. V. Giri, S. N. Haldar and Srimati Santosh Kumari Gupta as advisers.

14. The All-India Trade Union Congress urges up in the Government the necessity of extending the basis of franchise for electing members for Central and Local Legislatures, so as to give adequate representation to the working classes and also urges upon them the necessity of giving special representation to the Organisation of labour in India.

15. This Congress recommends that all workers to take all possible measures to remove the untouchability ban which impedes the growth of the working class solidarity.

16. This Congress recommends that the Government should not give Magisterial power to the officers of any concern by which such officer can investigate into the decide cases in which the labourers of the same firm are concerned.

This Congress urges the Government to establish forthwith unemployment insurance, health insurance and old age provision for all workers engaged in organised industries and commerce.

18. That this meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress fully endorses every work of the resolution passed by the National Peace Council of New Zealand in the year 1921 and urges that the present Secretary of State for the Colonies should do all that be still possible to right the wrongs of Indian Labour in Fiji by the removal of the odius poll-tax and other disabilities.

19. That this All-India Trade Union Congress recommends that the Civil Service regulation be made applicable to all Industrial, Commercial and Railway workers with regard to the grant of leave, Pensions, Provident Fund, Gratuity etc., etc.

20. That this all India Trade Union Congress expresses its admiration at the non-violent behaviour and spirit of self-sacrifice shown by Textile Workers of Bombay and Nagpur during the recent strike.

21. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the necessity of amending the Indian Railway Act by inserting provisions for the constitution of Central Wages Board and the National Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of service and for making it obligatory on Railway companies to establish Councils on the lines of the Railways Act 1921 (11 and 12 Geo V) with suitable modifications; 22 That this Congress urges upon the Government of India to appoint a Committee to investigate and report on the existing difference in he scales of pay and conditions of service between Europeans, Anglo-Indian and Indians on Indian Railways which are based not on merit but on colour with a view to remove them as soon as possible;; 23. That this Congress is of opinion that the method of effecting retrenchment adopted in some of the Railways in India to reduce the working expenses is one sided and unfair to the subordinates staff. This Congress therefore, urges that such important work should be entrusted to a representative Committee consisting of the representative of the employers and the employed with an impartial Chairman; 24. That thihs Congress is on opinion that the Indianisation of the Railway Services should be accomplished as early as possible and a system of open competitive examination by an impartial board be established for the recruitment of probation officers and subordinates for all departments of the Railway whether managed by State or Companies: 25. That the present Leave Rules on some Railways being defective should be revised without any delay, and differences existing in some of them on account of colour be immediately removed.

26. That this Congress do enter its emphatic protest at the action of the Indian Railway Conference Association in stopping the grant of foreign Railway passes to the parents i.e. *father and mother* or any two dependent members of the employees as was granted in 1922-23 as the parents i.e. father and mother of the Indian employees as well in some cases of the Anglo-Indians as well, are in almost all cases entirely dependent upon the bread earning member of the family unlike the majority of the European and Anglo-Indian employees, just the same as is granted over the "Home line of the Respective Railway. This Congress resolves that the Indian Railway Conference Association be requested to revise the rules at an early date, and failing which the Railway Board and the Government of India be moved on the subject; 27. Resolved that the Government of India be requested to enact early legislation relating to the protection and recognition of Trade Unions in British India; 28. Resolved that the Retrenchment Policy adopted by certain Railways in indiscriminately dispensing with the services of poorly paid Indian employees be put a stop to and if necessary a Committee be formed consisting of representatives of Labour Leaders, Officials and Non-Officials with a view to the matter being thoroughly gone into and staff reduced where unnecessary without losing sight of the fact that a large number of additional European Officers and Anglo-Indian subordinates have been appointed of late carrying very high salaries, of whom this Congress is of opinion, a good many men can be safely reduced without affecting in any way the efficiency of Railway working in any of the Departments; 29. This Congress protests against the employment of Police and Military in disputes between capital and labour and draws the attention of the Legislative Assembly to it; 30. That this Congress regrets the action of the B. N. Railway Administration in denying casual leave to the subordinate Indian Staff contrary to the system in vogue in most of the Railways and urges upon them to grant such leave without further delay.

31. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the abolition of the system of engagement of seamen through Brokers and Serangs—a system which has been greatly abused and immediately to enforce the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee in all the parts of India by amending Sections 18 and 19 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act I of 1859; 32. That this Congress urges on the Government of India the necessity of Advisory Committee to be set up along with the establishment of the Seamen's Recruiting Bureau as proposed on the lines recommended by the Genova International Labour Conference; 33. That this Congress urges on the authorities concerned to solve the unemployment problem of the Seamen and requests the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Geneva International Labour Conference regarding insurance of Seamen's employment; 34. That this Congress while disapproving the steps taken by the Government of India during the passage of the workmen a compensation Bill regarding the exclusive of seamen engaged in ships registered in the United Kingdom urge the Government of India to fulfil their promise by taking up the question of including seamen in the workmen's Compensation Act with the Board of Trade at an early date; 35. That this Congress regrets the attitude adopted by the B. N. Railway authorised in dispensing with the services of the Chowkidars working on the B. N. Railways for many years in the name of the reorganisation of Watch and Ward" and replacing the above Chowkidars by importing highly paid Gurkhas.

36. That this Congress learns with profound regret the harsh treatment that is meted out to the B. and N. W. Railwaymen and enters its strong protest against the high-handed and unjust dealings of the authorities towards them and while warning the authorities against the evil and undesirable consequences of such actions invites the serious and pointed attention of the Government of India, the members of the Legislative Assembly, and the Directors of the B. and N. W. Railway Company to them so that they may take active and prompt steps to render the situation more agreeable to the B. and N. W. Railwaymen themselves; 37. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of introducing legislative prohibiting the employment of women in Factories, mines and other industries at least one month before and one month after child-birth and providing adequate maternity allowances during the period of absence thus caused; 38. That this Congress requests the employers of labour in India to provide in the compounds of Mills and Factories for children of women operative creches or day nurseries; 39. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India to further amend the Mines Act of 1923, so as to prohibit the employment of women for underground work in the mines; 40. That this Congress is strongly of opinion that more women should be employed in the Factory inspection staff in the different provinces in India; 41. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India, the necessity of abolition of the piece-system of work obtaining in the Government Presses and placing the Piece-workers on a salary basis; 42. That this Congress urges upon the Government of India and immediate necessity of restricting the hours of daily work for each day in mines to 8 hours per day; 43. Resolved that the word "Coolie" should never be used in Government and other publications as it humilintes the Indian Labourers in the eyes of western workers and the world.

MAROL CHURCH CEMENTERY.

DISPUTE REGARDING BURIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA May, 8.

The hearing of the case in which Augustini Pereira, a resident of Marol, had charged six of his co-villagers—four with assault and two with aiding and abetting them in the commission of the offence—was resumed to-day at Bandra in the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Mr Deo.

The accused are:— (1) Domingos Pascoal DeMello; his two sons (2) Luis DeMello and (3) Joe DeMello; and (4) Francis Coutto; (5) A P. Criado, a solicitor of the High Court and (6) J. D. Contes.

The complainant's version of the alleged assault is this. There is a movement in the village to put a stop to the burial of persons dying of plague in the cemetery attached to the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Marol. There are two factions in the village opposed to each other keenly interested in this question. One faction to which the accused belong strongly favours the continuance of the longstanding practice of burying the dead in the cemetery even if leath be due to plague, while the other sided by the complainant are for putting a stop this practice.

On Sunday the 27th ultimo Mr. Modak, the Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, visited the cemetery to make certain enquiries regarding the dispute. There was a crowd of parishioners present. After Mr. Modak left the crowd dispersed and as complainant was going homewards he was it is alleged, assaulted by the first four accused while the other two were egging them on. After the assault the complainant said he reported the matter to the Police, who referred him to the Magistrate.

The case is proceeding.

(Continued from Column 6.

are guilty.

The Judge after recording this opinion of the first Assessor put the same question to the other two Assessors.

The second Assessor Mr. Ajodhya Prashad said that he found only Osmani guilty and that Osmani acting under the advice of M. N. Roy did something to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India. He found the other three accused not guilty.

The last Assessor Mr Kishan Datt opined that all the accused were not guilty.

The Judge expressed his thanks to the Assessors for the assistance they rendered to the Court in this case.

The Judge (Mr. Holme) said that he would deliver judgment on Friday the 16th May.

Thanks are due to the Telegraph Department for the quickness with which they handled the extraordinarily heavy Press traffic relating to this case.

THE CAWNPORE TRIAL.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT.

JUDGMENT ON 16TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 10.

The final stage of arguments in the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case was reached to-day, Dr. Manilal continuing his plea on behalf of Shaukat Osmani and Muzaffar referred to the contents of the Bolshevik literature alleged to have been received by his client and argued that there was no harm in possessing Communistic views. Imperialism, he contended, did not mean sovereignty over His Majesty over India. It was simply a political aspect of Capitalism. If therefore M. N. Roy had in one of his journals cried "down with Imperialism" there was nothing objectionable in it, nor was there any remote hint of depriving His Majesty of the sovereignty of India. Communism was nothing but an attempt to bridge the wide gulf that existed between capitalists and labourers in the matter of wealth and power. Nobody should take any objection to this laudable aim of Communists nor to their attempts to bring about solidarity among themselves. International solidarity of the proletariat was nothing to be afraid of anything more than a motor car or steam engine. Why in fact the object of the various International Labour Conferences at Geneva was nothing else than the solidarity of the labouring classes. Some people might have wanted complete separation of India from imperialistic Britain but they had no quarrel with the King Emperor over His sovereignty of India. Dr. Manilal asked, "Where was mention in any of the correspondence produced in the Court of depriving His Majesty of the sovereignty of India. It is not His Majesty who is opening shops in India, running mills in Cawnpore or Bombay or coming to administer the Civil Service. Even if all the British traders in India and all Civil and Military officers became Communists His Majesty will still continue to be the sovereign. His Majesty has survived all the revolutions in England since the time of William the Conqueror notwithstanding the gradual acquisition of power first by barons then by commons and now as the next step by the people. Surely the Communist Party in Great Britain does not mean to deprive His Majesty of his sovereignty! But the Indian bureaucracy and those who exploit labour are pleased to see the use of Section 121 (A) against those who appear to them to upset their scheme of money getting. If the accused in Court are conspirators and must be punished then the East India Company which conspired to deprive the Indian Princes of their country ought to to have been prosecuted. Surely the East India Company did not come to India out of spiritual or religious motives, but there is a great deal of prejudice against Communism it is here in India. Why the very house where I am staying at Cawnpore was described by some as rendezvous of Communists.

RIGHT OF SECRET ORGANIZATION.

Judge (to counsel):—You are going too far, come to the point.

Dr. Manilal:—I am only emphasising the fact that Roy knew that the word 'Communism' would be objected to in India and therefore wanted that the party should be a secret body. To have a secret organisation is no crime. Why the Civil Service men have a secret body. M. N. Roy also refers to illegal apparatus, But I challenge my friend Mr. Alston to show anywhere in the documents one word where M. N. Roy speaks of this illegal apparatus as one that was going to manufacture bombs or import ammunition or to commit murders as you find in other conspiracy cases. It was not illegal to have a secret body.

Mr. Alston (intervening) explained that this Communist Party was to have political direction of masses.

Dr. Manilal pointed out that to have political direction of masses was no crime. In Bombay and Calcutta there were bodies of industrialists who wanted to have political direction of masses. The Civil Service wanted to have political control of India.

Proceeding Dr. Manilal emphasised that in none of the letters put in his exhibits was there any evidence to show that there was any agreement of any kind among the accused to conspire against the King Emperor. The prosecution had laid great stress on the fact that because Roy's letters to Dange were addressed in somewhat familiar strain in contrast with the tone of letter to Mr. C. R. Das, therefore, Dange was a member of the conspiracy, while Mr. C. R. Das was not. Such an argument would not hold water. If an attempt to spread Communism was to be treated as an offence of conspiracy to overthrow the British rule then spread of Hinduism or Mahomeddanism was also an attempt to deprive the King Emperor of His sovereignty. Concluding Dr. Manilal said that he did not want to embarrass the prosecution by detaining the kind of treatment meted out to accused Shaukat Osmani after he was arrested. The marks of letters were still on his person. Shaukat Osmani as well as Muzaffar Ahmed like the other two accused had suffered long for whatever offence they might have committed and they now deserved pity. It was the duty of the Government to have called the suspected persons and warned them instead of waiting these long months and then trapping them and setting the law in motion against them.

Finally Dr. Manilal thanked the Judge for the patient hearing that was given to him. The Judge expressed his obligations to Dr. Manilal for the trouble he had taken in this case. The Judge then ascertained the opinions of the Assessors.

Mr. Sheo Prashad was asked by the Judge: "In your opinion did the accused or any of them conspire to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India?"

He replied:—"To some extent I find Shaukat Osmani and Muzaffar Ahmed guilty and I don't find the other accused Dange and Nalini Gupta guilty.

The Judge:—What do you mean to some extent guilty? I can't be partly guilty and partly not guilty.

Mr. Sheo Prashad (after a pause).—Both

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924.

FOR BOMBAY,

We have received the cutting of an article entitled "Indian Art" which appeared in the Kaiser-i-Hind of May 4. With the general sentiments expressed in it everybody must agree, for they are platitudinous. But to the evident intention of the writer to discourage Bombay artists in general and to throw cold water on the Bombay revival of the Deccan art of mural painting in particular we take strong exception:

"The agitation of Bombayites went so far" we read "that even certain journalists—or shall I say Khilafatists?—hoarsed their voice by lodging their emphatic protest against the action of the Government of India. It was urged by one of the well-known local journalist at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya that mural paintings were commenced in India, when England did not even dream of them. Unfortunately no arguments were adduced by the gentleman in question in support of his sweeping statement. If India was advanced in mural paintings, how was it that the Government of India did not encourage Indian artists in that sort of work recently? It is, no doubt, true that India, at one time, was known for its mural paintings, but the point at issue is, are efforts being made by Indian artists to advance the progress of mural paintings to-day? Except for a few attempts made by the Bombay School of Art at ameliorating mural paintings, one hears of no other institution making any headway in that branch of art."

What is the meaning of this rigmarole? Apparently those of us are blameworthy who resented the decision of the Government of India not to confide any portion of the mural decoration of new Delhi to the Bombay School of Art, which began to specialise in mural painting three years before the English schools of art began to give attention to the subject and has done better, even in the study stage, not only than the students of the English schools, but than the existing work of any British artists in that line. So far as we are aware there was only one among the many persons present at the meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya who could by any stretch of imagination be called a Khilafatist. He is also probably the "one of the well-known local journalists" referred to by the writer in the "Kaiser-i-Hind." Before he became known as either a Khilafatist or a local journalist he had studied forms of art in many lands. His journalism it is true is local to Bombay, but his art connoisseurship is European and Asiatic. He therefore thinks that he may claim the right to make a sweeping statement, when necessary, on a subject he knows pretty thoroughly. As a matter of fact he did not say exactly what the writer in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" imputes to him, though the statement there imputed to him is quite unexceptionable, being absolutely true. He said that he felt it to be an anomaly for him, belonging to a race in which just taste in art was found only among persons of the highest culture, to be lecturing on such a subject to members of a race in which such taste is the property of the man in the street. It would not have been difficult to adduce facts in support of that "sweeping statement" nor for any of the statements which he made regarding mural painting; for he had watched the Bombay mural painters at their work, and could have testified that a mere student here can draw quickly and with certainty *free hand* designs and forms of beauty so as accurately to fill a certain space—designs and forms which English artists could not draw so perfectly in several days by careful measurement after endless erasures and with the help of geometrical instruments. The Indian artists think of the designs, themselves; they come quite naturally to them; which is not at all the case with English artists. The patterns, perfectly balanced and beautiful in form which Deccan housewives trace upon their doorsteps, the decorations we have seen on walls of humble dwellings, in perfect taste according to the canons, support our statement; for the basis of all mural-painting is design. Why the fact that "the Government of India did not encourage Indian artists in that sort of work recently" should be taken as an indication that Indians have no special talent for that kind of work, we cannot see. The Government of India, as it seems to us, has always been a little loth to foster Indian aptitudes. The point at issue is not: "are efforts being made by Indian artists to advance the progress of mural paintings to-day" (whatever that may mean) but: is the achievement of a group of Bombay artists, which shows a promise beyond any to be found to-day in Europe, to receive its due meed of encouragement and recognition. The "few attempts" made by the Bombay School, we can assure the writer in the "Kaiser-i-Hind," are something really remarkable, not only in our opinion but in that of very highly qualified critics. Is this revival, promising new fame to India, to be crushed for lack of the patronage, the opportunity on a large scale, which only Government to-day can give?

The Kaiser-i-Hind has spoken of a "local journalist". From the lack of local—aye, and communal (for the J. J. School of Art was founded by a famous Parsi)—patriotism shown by our contemporary, we suppose it champions interests outside Bombay, possibly in Simla or Bengal. The mention of Bengal in the article as probably the only habitat of Indian art at present suggests the latter as its spiritual home. Bengal can take care of itself. It blows its own trumpet all too competently, so that it is difficult for simple folks to realise what is the truth: that it has nothing to compare with Bombay's promise or even with Bombay's performance in the realm of art. The architects of New Delhi are quite willing to employ Bengali artists, who are used to doing water-colours excellently in an antique manner, on the decoration of New Delhi; for, knowing nothing of mural painting, and never having dealt in sweeping brush-play, those artists would be forced to take instruction from the European artists who are fully trained. The Bombay School upon the other hand is fully trained, and competent to decorate any building in conformity with the demands of any style. It is therefore the commercial rival of the European artists. That, we verily believe, is the real issue. The opposition to the Bombay men is bitter and unscrupulous, and will be more so. Some provinces of India will take part with their opponents from an utterly mistaken sense of local patriotism. All the more reason why the Bombay School should be supported by Bombay. We can assure the "Kaiser-i-Hind," and all those Indians who are apt to be intimidated by the opposition in high places, that they need not be afraid of supporting it. The Bombay revival of the Deccan art of mural painting is the real thing—the only first-rate effort (as world-standards go) that we, have found in a Government institution in India.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

In a speech at the Royal Academy Banquet, the Earl of Cavan, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, is reported to have remarked that the Army was "lamentably short of young officers" and that "so poor was the flow of candidates from the public schools that next January they would be compelled to reduce one Company at Sandhurst, though the Army really wanted more officers than Sandhurst could produce at full strength." The Universities also, he said, had been producing far fewer Army candidates than before. The tendency on the part of British youth to fight shy of the Army has been observed ever since the last War. In the opinion of Lord Cavan the phenomenon is the result of the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind with regard to an officer's career. But there is also another possible explanation of it. The present tendency is due, at least in part, to the reactions of the War, which saw so many young lives sacrificed for causes not all holy or patriotic. But whatever the explanation of the phenomenon, the difficulty which the British military authorities are encountering can be surmounted to a large extent by speeding up the indianisation of the Army in India. Instead of taking two centuries to complete the task, as they propose, if the military authorities in India indianise the Army completely in two decades, a large number of British officers now engaged in Indian units will be available for service in British units and will help to relieve the tension which is being experienced at "Home." No Indian believes for a moment that two centuries are really needed to train the Indian officers needed to indianise the army in this country. If there is a will among the military authorities to achieve the task in two decades, they can easily do it.

Notes of the Day.

Baroda State Budget.

Hardly two decades ago the Baroda State was a name to conjure with. There was to be noticed a wholesome rivalry among smaller and less well-known States to introduce administrative measures decided upon by the Baroda State authorities. H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao, under the sound advice of Ministers, was a pioneer in free and compulsory education and was the first to denounce untouchability. But those were the palmy days of the Baroda State when the people were justly proud of it as the most progressive State in India. Afterwards there came a change. The State officialdom turned a deaf ear to the people's grievances and did not move a finger in the direction of introducing administrative measures calculated to transfer administrative control to popular representatives. Small States like Rajkot have stolen a march on Baroda in the matter of representative institutions. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, who was given an address the other day by the Bombay residents from Rajkot in appreciation of the keenness with which he guards the interests of the Rajkot State, has conferred wide administrative powers of a far-reaching character on the elected representatives of the people. The figures of next year's Baroda budget show how callously indifferent to public welfare is the Baroda bureaucracy in the absence of the good ruler. The weakest point in the budget is the excise income which is estimated at Rs. 27,50,000 showing an increase of Rs. 1,14,000 over the figures of the current year. The explanation vouchsafed by the Government for this increase is that the movement against drink has slackened! To whom is the discredit due for the slackness in the movement? But for the confidential orders of the Dewan Saheb to village officers and the repressive measures promulgated by the State officials against the Kaliparaj workers the Temperance movement would have flourished so as to render a large portion of the Baroda State territory "dry." Another noteworthy feature in the budget is the estimated expenditure on education which amounts to 32 lakhs while excise and opium are calculated to bring to the State a revenue of over 33 lakhs. The children of the State are to be educated out of the funds derived from the growth of the drink and opium eating habits! The Baroda Army is estimated to cost 26½ lakhs while the Police Department gets a decent share of 15 lakhs. We are told that a boon has been conferred upon the people in the shape of the permission to discuss the Budget in the "Popular" Assembly, though the Dewan Saheb is fully empowered to restore any item rejected by that august body! While smaller States are progressing with leaps and bounds the brown bureaucracy of the Baroda State refuses to march with the times. The only hope of the people lies in the recovery of the Maharaja from illness and his consequent return from Europe.

An Unknown Genius.

We were not a little surprised when we found, last week, that the Cawnpore District Magistrate's report on the recent firing incident at Cawnpore was not telegraphed to us by the Associated Press though the "Pioneer" had published as many as ten columns of the official version. Our complaint to the Associated Press has elicited the very interesting information that the District Magistrate had orders from the U. P. Government not to supply the report in question to any newspaper or news agency which had not the honour of the special recognition of the U. P. Government. We are told that the privilege has been extended only to The Pioneer, The Leader, and The Indian Daily Telegraph. We hope for the sake of the U. P. Government that the information is incorrect; for, otherwise, it will once more show the pettiness of our tin Gods who, on their own testimony, are, after all, the "Government established by law in British India". We can quite well understand the anxiety of the U. P. Government to keep the outside world ignorant of their doings. It will save them some unwelcome criticism. But we beg leave to suggest that the official, whoever he was, who hit upon this plan of banning outside newspapers hardly served the Government purpose by selecting The Pioneer as his confidant. The fact is that the "Pioneer" has served the purpose of the Indian public quite as well. We are not very anxious to probe into the mysteries of that august body known as the U. P Government, but in this hot weather it would be a source of amusement to know the name of the official responsible for the ban. Who said that the bureaucrat is devoid of humour? Has he not saved the British Empire in India by his wise and judicious decision? Verily, his name should go down to posterity as the saviour of the Empire in the past at a critical period of its history.

Jaito.

The "Times of India" cannot so easily dispose of Mr. K. M. Panniker's report with regard to the firing at Jaito, as it is eager to do. The idea that the Nabha State troops might have fired on an unarmed crowd in a moment of panic may be very uncomfortable to those who are accustomed to hold the view that officials can do no wrong, but, truth, like murder, has a nasty way of knocking at our doors and must one day be faced. No amount of ridicule or simulated indifference can drive away the truth. The official world thought to effectively dispose of the truth about Jaito by means, first, of distorted communiques and then of a white-washing enquiry. But both these devices have failed in their object. A "regular trial" is now proposed to be held, after nearly three months have passed away, with a view, it is said, to elicit the truth. The leisurely way in which the search for the truth is being conducted by the official world does not bespeak any grave anxiety on the part of the latter to attain it. If the official world were really anxious to know the truth, they would have readily yielded to the universal public demand for an independent enquiry into the affair by a committee of officials and non-official. But this demand was contemptuously brushed aside.

Indian Labour in Burma.

It is the misfortune of the Indian labourer that wherever he goes outside India, he is ill-treated and ill-paid and unscrupulously exploited. We know the condition of Indian labourers in Ceylon and Natal, the Malay Peninsula, Fiji and British Guiana. Everywhere the complaint is the same—low wages and ill-treatment. The cry now comes from Burma where Indian labourers are inveigled with promises of large wages, and when these victims find that they are deceived by unscrupulous agents, the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act is a handy weapon of which full use is made by employers. It is time now to abolish this cruel enactment, which is a relic of the feudal ages. In Burma the men who are enticed away by "maistries" are made to work for twelve hours a day, and they generally lead a dog's life; immorality is rife, owing to the great disparity between the number of men and women. There is no medical relief and no proper housing accommodation. The Government themselves are unwilling to protect these unfortunate men and women, as it is not their business. The Burma Finance Committee is reported to have made the strange statement that if the conditions of employment are not adequate, it is for the different provincial Governments, from which the men come, to make enquiries into the matter. If such a statement was really made, it means that Government will not guarantee protection to these innocent and uneducated labourers, who are unable to protect themselves.

Begging in Trains.

The Corporation must discuss the question of beggars and railway trains at least once a month, but all their vehement speeches have not been able to improve the position in the least. The beggars are with us and will always be with us, in spite of the best efforts of the Corporation. If anything, they are on the increase in Bombay. But in the third class compartments of the local trains, on both railways, the beggar nuisance has reached its limit. The wonder is how they are able to evade the ticket collectors and other railway officials and thus trouble the passengers. They never buy tickets and yet they are always present in the compartments. One member suggested that the passengers should co-operate with the railway authorities in putting a stop to this unbearable nuisance, but he did not enlighten the Corporation as to how they should do it. While we have some sympathy for the beggars who make a good thing out of their peregrinations through the railway compartments, it is the obvious duty of the companies to take more energetic measures to stamp out this evil. These beggars are now directing their attention even to tram cars, and it would not be a bad thing for the Tramway Company to draw the attention of their subordinates to this matter.

A Riddle for the "Times of India."

The "Times of India" realises that the official attitude towards the whole episode is deplorable and yet it makes a grievance of the "constant stream of telegrams about Jaito" and "propagandist" reports like those of Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Panniker. Beyond ridiculing the non-official attempts to arrive at the truth, has our contemporary ever tried to sift the facts for itself? It brushes aside the testimony of Mr. Zimand and Dr. Kitchlew as inconclusive, on the ground that both of them had not set foot in Nabha State and, therefore, could not have been eye-witnesses of the actual firing. But this fact cannot detract from the value of their testimony as regards the question of the possession of arms by the Jatha and its followers. Both definitely state that till the moment of the Jatha's entry into Nabha State they did not see a single firearm in the possession of any member of the Jatha or the crowd following it. Even if we discard the testimony of these two eye-witnesses, there is still the irrefutable fact that among the weapons collected by the Nabha State troops from the "field of battle" and from the prisoners, there was not a single gun! This is what the special correspondent of "The Civil and Military Gazette", who had an opportunity of examining the trophies captured from the prisoners, writes:—"I spent some time in the Fort this afternoon examining the weapons that were recovered in Tibbi Sahib. There was a huge pile of bludgeons made from branches of trees, some of them fearful weapons known as Tumshas. These were mostly recovered after the flight of the Akalis. But from those captured outside Tibbi Sahib were swords which by no possible exaggeration could be called kirpans, spears, axes, bamboo cudgels, a rake and some converted parts of agricultural implements." If, as the "Times of India" suggests, it was the Droli Jatha and not the main Shahidi Jatha, which carried firearms, what became of these weapons? Did all the members of the former Jatha melt into thin air and vanish after firing on the Nabha officials and troops? If they did not, but were arrested along with the Shahidi Jatha, what became of the fire-arms in their possession and why are they not among the trophies of the Jaito "battle"?

ABOLITION OF MCKENNA DUTIES.

MR. BALDWIN'S MOTION.

GOVERNMENT TO TREAT AS VOTE OF CENSURE.

LONDON, May 8.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Clynes, while announcing that Mr. Baldwin's motion will be taken on May 16th, said that although the motion was not couched in ordinary terms, Government regarded it as a vote of censure.

Government defeat on the budget is always a serious matter and in view of Mr. Clynes' announcement to-day Government are bound to treat the defeat on Tuesday in the conventional way by adjourning the House for considering their position. But the chance of defeat is infinitesimal as the Liberal support to Government is certain, while the Labour members who favour the McKenna duties are bound to rally to Government's support after Mr. Clynes' statement.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION TO MR. SNOWDEN.

LONDON, May 8.

An influential deputation of the Parliamentary Industrial Group which is chiefly Conservative waited upon Mr. Snowden to urge the continuance of the McKenna duties and dealt with the adverse effect of the abolition of the duties on various parts of the country. The deputation cited the examples of reductions in personnel following upon Government's decision.

The Chancellor criticised the argument and added he would reserve his reply until the debate in the Commons on May 15th. The deputation left without a hopeful impression.

Replying to the request to receive a deputation from certain motor manufacturing concerns, Mr. Snowden pointed out the impossibility of receiving a deputation from individual organisations but was willing to arrange an interview if requested by the Trade Unions.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

QUESTION OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

LONDON, May 8.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Vernor Hartshorn said that Government would make an announcement on the subject of public ownership and control of the Imperial Wireless Chain at an early date.

Mr. Hogge asked whether Government adhered to the pledge to permit discussion by the House before Government reached a decision.

Mr. Hartshorn replied that he did not recollect of having made any such promise.

Mr. Sturrock asked whether it was not very important that the House should consider the question of control and wireless.

Mr. Hartshorn said, "Well, I don't know."—Reuter.

LONDON, May 8.

Reuter understands that the Cabinet has reached a decision on the Empire Wireless but the time and method of announcing the decision will be left to Cabinet's Wireless Committee. It is understood the decision adopts main lines of the Donald Report.—Reuter.

INDIAN REFORMS COMMITTEE.

PEEL WANTS TO KNOW TERMS OF REFERENCE.

LONDON, May 8.

In the Lords to-day replying to Viscount Peel, Lord Olivier said that he was not informed of the precise terms of reference of the Government of India Committee of Investigation but they would doubtless address themselves to the purposes clearly stated Sir Malcolm Hailey's speeches of February 8th and February 18th. Lord Olivier promised to cable for terms of reference if Viscount Peel desired.—Reuter.

CLAIMS OF EX-RANKER OFFICERS.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 8.

The Government has issued the report of the Committee appointed to consider the claims of professional ex-ranker officers to be treated on the same footing as if they had been given permanent commissions although they have only been given temporary commissions. The Committee concludes that the claim is not made out. It fully appreciates the hardships and the value of the services of the claimants but these are not such as would justify now revising the conditions on which they served. The Committee recommends the Government, however, to appeal again to the employers for most sympathetic consideration of the claims of ex-officers suitable for employment. It also recommends that ex-rankers who failed to qualify as soldiers for pension should be allowed to submit their claims to the War Office for it.—Reuter.

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DISARMAMENT!

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER OFFENSIVE POWER.

EQUIPMENT OF DOCKYARDS.

LONDON, May 8.

The desirability of a policy of disarmament on the one hand and provision for the equipment of dockyards on the other were the main points of the debate on the naval estimates in the Commons.

The Conservatives persisted in the necessity of improving the Singapore Dockyard. Col. Amery said there was an overwhelming case for modernising at least one dockyard east of the Suez Canal. In such an event there was no doubt which should be chosen.

Mr. Ammon replying said that Government had noted with the greatest friendliness and pleasure the American Senate's resolutions regarding the limitation of the Armaments Conference. It would do everything possible, as far as Britain was concerned, to show a reciprocal desire to enter into any such negotiations and discussion.

Mr. Ammon said that the Admiralty experts were studying the question of how the development of higher offensive power with different weapons might very materially alter the position of dockyards strategically. One difficulty concerned the welfare of the populations which had grown up around and were dependent upon existing dockyards. Opinion had now altered on all sides as regards the desirability of adopting the Geddes Committee's suggestion to dispose of the Pemroke Docayard but the Admiralty was quite ready to sell Sheerness for commercial purposes.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF DOCKYARDS.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on Navy Estimates the question was raised whether all British dockyards should be retained. The Naval Commander Kenworthy (Liberal) declared that all of them were not needed and urged that Government should hold a thorough inquiry as to what number of dockyards could be reduced and whether some of them could be utilised to build merchant vessels. He pointed out that half a million sterling more was being spent on dockyards this year than was done in the last.

Commander Burney (Conservative) said that owing to the development of air-craft, control of narrow waters, was passing more and more into the sphere of air power which was the additional reason for some change of policy in regard to what he described as this country's "Overdockyardness." He urged the Admiralty to set up a Committee to consider the possibility of turning Chatham into an extension of the Port of London.

Col. Amery, former First Lord of the Admiralty, hoped that the Admiralty would keep the dockyard establishment as far as possible at its present standard.—B. O. W.

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 9.

The report of the Court of Enquiry on the coal miners' wages says that the profits of the industry are inadequate to meet the increase demanded but the miners' claims for reorganisation of the industry involve a political question with which the court was incompetent to deal. The report suggests resumption of negotiations with a view to modification of the 1921 wages agreement.

It is really not disputed that the agreement of 1921 has failed to provide adequate wages in many poorer districts. The real issue is far more fundamental. The miners assert that they are entitled to secure full living wages for all engaged in the industry, primarily out of the total profits. If these are inadequate, it rests with the mine owners by altering the organisation of the mines and disposal of the produce to increase the amount and if the profits are still insufficient to pay the wages, the character of the coalmining industry which is the foundation of all the other industries in the country, requires that other more fundamental measures should be adopted. The court is not concerned with the merits of this and is content to leave it as a political question.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND.

They are unable to express an opinion with regard to the economic possibility and the effect of increasing the price of coal or reducing the costs sufficiently to enable the present claim to be met but from the figures before the Court, it appears that under the present conditions the profits of the industry particularly in some districts, are unable to meet the miners' claim fully. The owners showed that the aggregate profit from the whole coalfields from October 1921 to December 1923 was 37,318 thousand sterling and estimated that had the miners' present claim operated during this period 102,500 thousand sterling additional wages would have been paid.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A REAR-ADMIRAL

LONDON, May 9.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, who was formerly Director of the Indian Marine is dead.—Reuter.

[Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext was born in 1842. He was Director of Indian Marine from 1883 to 1898. The title of K.C.I.E., was conferred on him in 1897.]

LEAVE TO VICEROYS.

CONDITIONS OF GRANTING

SECOND READING OF BILL IN LORDS.

LONDON, May 8.

The House of Lords on the motion of Lord Olivier passed the second reading of the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill.

Lord Harris supported the Bill terming the present state of affairs an anachronism.

Marquess Curzon stressed the anomaly that these high officers who were only servants of the British Government were denied the opportunity, however urgent the reasons might be, of going home during the tenure of office unless they resigned. He termed the absence of means of personal conference and consultation with the heads of the Home Government an absurdity but stressed the privilege of leave must not be abused and must not be lightly and frivolously used. The Bill did not give adequate assurance about that. The Government should state plainly the conditions under which leave should be granted. The period of absence should be limited to four months instead of six months as proposed by the Government and leave should only be accorded once during an official's term of office.

Marquess Curzon urged it should further be laid down that leave would be given firstly, where the man is sent for to come home on urgent affairs of state, secondly on grounds of ill-health and thirdly urgent matters of private interest. The Act should make perfectly clear the conditions under which leave is to be taken instead of these being provided for by rules. He concluded by saying that the change ought to be carried out by common consent and offered his cooperation in the endeavour to arrive at a solution acceptable to both sides.

Lord Olivier pointed out the Bill was the subject of verbal amendments in committee. The points it was necessary to note were firstly that the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, all the Governors and Executive Councillors would retain their office during leave but if absence exceeds the period for which leave is granted the office would become vacant. Secondly, the period of a Governors' leave would be limited to six months and leave must be limited to one period altogether. Thirdly, the Commander-in-Chief would henceforth be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under Royal Sign Manual.

Lord Beauchamp had misgivings regarding the conferring on the Viceroy the power to veto request for leave by the Commander-in-Chief, because in case of dispute the Viceroy could bring his own case home to prevent the Commander-in-Chief doing so.

Lord Southborough said that the provision for the appointment of acting Governor by the King introduced difference in principle between the method of appointment in India and the Dominions and the Colonies. He was afraid that if the appointments were made *ad hoc* it would arouse much personal jealousy and criticism.

Lord Olivier expressed his willingness to introduce a restriction by which, while the Governor-General might be granted leave on three grounds, namely, public interest, ill-health, and private affairs and only the two last named should apply to other officials and stated they proposed to put into instructions that the Secretary of State should approve of the acting appointments after receiving a recommendation from the Governor-General. The latter was perfectly qualified to advise the Secretary of State and would not exercise the power arbitrarily or injudiciously. He concluded by offering to confer with Marquess Curzon on any amendment the latter might like to propose and therefore refrained from giving notice of a specific date for the committee stage.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION FROM U. S. A.

SENATORS IMPATIENT AT DELAY.

LONDON, May 9.

Washington.—In the Senate to-day a heated debate took place on the immigration Bill. Both sides bitterly assailed the Conference Report for postponing Japanese exclusion to March next. Senators Borah, Johnson, Lodge and others maintained that immigration was purely a domestic matter and ought not to be made the subject of Treaty negotiation.—Reuter.

RECRUITING METHODS.

NO COMPULSION IN PUNJAB

EVIDENCE IN O'DWYER'S SUIT.

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Basil Theodore Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur District, from 1916 to 1919, deposed unhesitatingly that recruiting in that district was voluntary and no complaint was made to him that it was not so. Witness added a report was made that an official ordered some deserters to strip and sit on thistles but investigation of the matter was not proceeded with because the official accused was murdered. He thought the whole matter would come under review at the murder trial. Knowing this particular Divisional Officer he did not believe the report.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

"WHITE" AND "BLACK" BOOKS.

LONDON, May 9.

In the O'Dwyer-Nair case, the hearing was resumed to-day. Mr. Gibson said that it was characteristic of the Punjab people to be very ready to rush to officials with complaints sometimes of very reckless character. Nevertheless he received no complaints of things that were supposed to have happened in those cases.

Replying to Justice McCardie Mr. Gibson said this characteristic was largely due to the fact that the Punjab is honeycombed with factions.

Replying to Sir W. Schwabe Mr. Gibson said vigorous action had to be taken because the factions were interfering with recruiting. One faction might encourage men to recruit but another would interfere and prevent them.

Replying to Sir Walter Schwabe Mr. Gibson admitted that a "white" book containing the names of all persons who were helping in recruiting and a "black" book containing the names of people who were not assisting or hindering recruiting were kept. Sir Walter Schwabe said the officials favoured those in the white book but those in the black book would lose their titles and would be deemed as members of criminal tribes especially those preventing recruiting.

Mr. Gibson said that the order was never carried out. It became a dead letter almost as soon as it was introduced.—Reuter.

PT. JAGAT NARAIN.

TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN NAIR-O'DWYER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 9.

It is rumoured that Pandit Jagat Narain Ex-Minister to U. P. Government, who left yesterday for Bombay 'en route' to England, will give evidence for defendant in the O'Dwyer Nair case. It will be remembered the Pandit was a member of the Hunter Commission on the Punjab troubles.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

PLACK PLACES FIRST.

LONDON, May 9.

The one Thousand Guineas race at Newmarket to-day resulted as follows:—

Plack	.....	1
Mumtaz Mahal	.....	2
Straitlace	.....	3

—Reuter.

BETTING.

Beting was 8/1 Plack, 6/5 Mumtaz Mahal, 7/2 Strait Lace. Sixteen ran. Won by one and a half, a half separating second and third.

Special place betting was 4/6 Strait Lace, 7/4 Plack, others proportionate. Tuscar Rock was ridden by Archibald and Cleone by Beary.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

Mumtaz Mahal slipped away with a lead followed by Zoza, Plack, Maid of Beth, Etonwick, Cleone, Kilmeny, Strait Lace and Mink when Plack went up to second place attended by Strait Lace. At the Bushes Mumtaz was still clear of Plack who however joined issue in the Abingdon bottom and racing into the leading position a hundred yards from home won easily. Mink was fourth. Time was one minute thirty-nine and three-fifths seconds.

A GENERATION OF WONDERS.

BRITISH NAVY'S SILENT STRENGTH.

MR. MACDONALD ON EMPIRE'S GLORY.

LEAFIELD, May 8.

The Premier, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary, paid an official visit to the British Empire Exhibition to-day. He seized the occasion to open the Club which has been formed to meet the requirements of the Press, and a large number of British and foreign journalists were assembled there to receive him.

In the course of his speech Mr. MacDonald expresseed great pleasure at meeting fellow-journalists. He said that within those gates something had been built of the nature of what might be called a dress-house representation of the great Commonwealth of British States. In it had been represented in an exceedingly small compass the activities and industries of that Commonwealth and its art of Government. The Premier referred to the fact that when the King opened the Exhibition His Majesty's tiniest whisper was carried around the whole world and reached the ears of millions of expectant people by an application of those extraordinary discoveries which would probably make this generation known as a generation of wonders.

Mr. MacDonald added that what he hoped as the head of the Government, to provide was an effective idea of Imperial greatness in the shape of the forthcoming review of Portsmouth of that quiet, massive service which was the British Navy. Its very silence would bring to mind its enormous power.

"But there is even a greater strength," said the Premier. "We have to call to our aid the strength that consists in the capacity to govern, the genius for freedom, the intellectual and moral power, the singleness of purpose, the idealism with which we clothe our Imperial life and the fellowship without which those bonds can be of no great value. Alacrity of mind, vigilance of intellect, power of revolution and a warm welcome to evolution—that is the genius that is going to enable the British Empire to continue vital."—B. O. W.

BURMA POLICE ENQUIRY COMMITTEES.

REDUCTION IN STRENGTH RECOMMENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 9.

The report of the Burma Police Enquiry Committee which has been issued to-day contains many instructive details and a short note of dissent by two non-official members, Mr. Maung Pu and Mr. Ohn Ghine. The Committee was constituted with Mr. Lewisham as President and two officials and three non-officials as members to enquire into the present organisation of the police force, both civil and military, in Burma, their strength, pay, etc., and of making recommendations with a view to securing maximum possible efficiency at minimum possible cost.

The Committee recommend a large reduction in the strength of the force, mainly in the military branch and a reduction in the number of police stations. The amount thus saved should be used in increasing the pay and allowances granted to Sub-inspectors of Police and Cadet Inspectors and also in raising the pay allowed to the Constables. The most important of the recommendations are those making the Inspector-General and his Deputies directly responsible for the prevention and detection of crime throughout the Province. The District Magistrate is to be relieved of all responsibility for police administration in matters of detain. The Inspector-General of Police, too, is to be relieved of administrative details by the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General The two rremaining Deputy Inspector-Generals in charge of ranges will be made directly responsible for the supervision of the prevention and detection of crime in their ranges.

The Committee recommended that in order to co-ordinate the work of the Districts Criminal Investigation Departments a Central Classification Bureau should be established. Classes sshould be orgaised to train the C. I. D. Officers.

The number of cases a Sub-inspector is expected to investigate in a year is to be reduced from 100 to 75. The Burma Village Act is to be amended so as to enable Magistrates in Burma to transfer petty cases triable by Village Committees to such committees for trial and the code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code are to be so amended as to make crimes under certain sections noncognizable in Burma.

Other recommendations include the desirability of deputing officers to study police systems and methods in other countries, the introduction of a system of a compulsory retirement for inefficient officers on a gratuity and the replacement of military police by the civil police at 98 stations.

The note of dissent considers it more advisable to await the publication of the Lee Commission's Report.

The Government of Burma is prepared to accept the report in its main outlines.—The more readily so because a considerable saving in expenditure is expected in the first years of its working. Before the scheme will be brought into effect it will be further examined in detail and the Government of India will be addressed on those proposals which the Burma Government is prepared to support.

SWARAJ PARTY.

NO CONFFRENCE HELD.

PT. MOTILAL'S CONTRADICTION.

Pundit Motilal Nehru has sent the following communication to the Press for publication:—

A number of misleading reports of imaginary conferences between Swarajists and others and of meetings of the Swarajya Party held in secret have appeared from time to time in the Press during the past few weeks. No notice was taken of these as they were all unauthorised. But several letters have since been received from members of the Party complaining of secrecy being observed with them and asking for full information. It has, therefore, become necessary to state the following facts for general information:—

1. No conference, formal or informal, between the Swarajya Party and any other party, has been contemplated or held in Juhu or elsewhere. Mahatma Gandhi has no doubt seen many visitors belonging to all parties as also those belonging to no party and talked to them freely on the topics which interested them. If these interviews are regarded as conferences, they will continue as long as Mahatmaji will receive visitors and the decisions arrived at will ever remain involved in mystery

2. No meeting of the Swarajya Party or of its General Council was contemplated or held in Juhu, Bombay, or elsewhere during the last 6 weeks. All that has happened is that the Executive Committee of the General Council which under the constitution consists of seven members only, besides the President and the General Secretary, has met at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, and transacted the business on the agenda which was duly published. Representatives of the Press are as a rule never admitted to meetings of the Executive of any party. No application for admission to the meetings was in fact made by any representative of the Press to the General Secretary. The representative of the "Indian Daily Mail" asked for, and obtained, permission to attend only to take a group photograph of the members, but did not present himself.

3. As regards the relation in which the Swarajya Party stands to the Congress it is clearly defined in the resolution passed at Delhi and Cocanada and admits of no change until the next session of the Congress. Individuals, great or small, are fully entitled to their own opinions. Mahatma Gandhi has not yet published his views and it will be time to consider them when they are published. Irresponsible statements made by others deserve no notice.

FROM CALCUTTA TO AKYAB.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S FLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Lieutenant Doisy the French airman left at 5-50 a.m. this morning for Akyab. A large number of people, both civil and military, and several European and Indian ladies were present at Dum Dum to bid him farewell. It is not likely that Lt. Doisy will observe his usual speed in his flight to Akyab as the magneto of his plane had to be cleaned and refitted late last night. He expects to reach Akyab after mid-day to-day.

CRASH OF PORTUGUESE MACHINE.

NO AIRMEN INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8

The "Pioneer" has received wire saying that the Portuguese machine crashed at Pipar in Marwar at mid-day yesterday. The airmen were not injured and are now staying in Jodhpur.

LT. DOISY LEAVES CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Lt. D'oisy left Calcutta at 5-50 this morning. A telegram from Akyab states he had not arrived by noon. He has possibly proceeded direct to Bangkok.

ENGINE TROUBLE COMPELS LANDING AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 9.

French airman Lt. D'oisy landed at Rangoon at one thirty (Local Time) owing to engine trouble due to heat. He leaves tomorrow at daybreak for Bangkok.

A COMPLETE WRECK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

According to the reports received by the "Pioneer" the Portuguese aeroplane which crashed in the Jodhpur State is a complete wreck.

SIMLA, May 9.

The latest information received in Simla states that the Portuguese Airmen have abandoned further flight as their machine has been broken. They are still at Jodhpur, Rajputana.

EX-AMIR'S SONS.

ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

A DEHRA DUN INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

According to the "Pioneer," reports from Peshawar confirm the view that the Afghan authorities are dealing successfully with the rebellion in Khost. Certain tribal lashkars are stated to have deserted the Amir's troops and resistance of rebels is believed to be weakening. Meanwhile a curious incident has occurred in an attempt of the two sons of ex-Amir Yakub Khan to make their way to Afghanistan from Dehra Dun where they have been interned for some years. They were recaptured at Parashinar and are now back in Dehra Dun under what presumably will be a stricter surveillance.

TEACHERS' SALARY.

PERSONNEL OF NEWLY APPOINTED COMMITTEE.

A resolution of Government (Transferred Department says:—

In the last session of the Legislative Council held in February-March 1924, the following resolution was moved by Mr. G. B. Pradhan:—

"This Council recommends to Government that the scale of pay suggested by the Honourable Messrs. Sathe and Paranjpye for teachers in the primary schools in the report of the committee appointed to advise Government in the matter of revision of their salaries be brought into force immediately."

Mr. A. N. Surve proposed the following amendment to the above resolution:—

"That the consideration of the subject matter of this resolution be postponed 'sine die,' and that a mixed committee with a non-official majority be appointed to report on the following issues:—

(1) Will the adoption of the Sathe-Paranjpye scale referred to in the resolution retard the expansion of Primary Education?

(2) Will the Local Bodies be able to bear the financial burden consequent upon the adoption of that scale?

(3) Which areas call for special treatment in respect of dearness of the cost of living?"

The foregoing amendment was passed by the Legislative Council.

Government are, accordingly, pleased to appoint the following Committee to consider and report on the issues mentioned above:—

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Honourable the Minister of Education.

The Honourable the Minister of Local Self-Government.

The Director of Public Instruction.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C.

Mr. R. D. Shinde, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, M.L.C.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to act as Secretary to the Committee and to arrange to convene it in June in Poona when Government assembles there. The Committee's report should be submitted to Government as soon as it is ready.

RE THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SERIOUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The military authorities in India have just issued a book, "The Army in India and its evolution," which contains the followingg paragraph:—

"In a grave emergency, it would be a recognised liability of His Majesty's Government to come to India's assistance with the armed forces of the United Kingdom, and it is obvious, therefore, that the defence of India must be regarded as one of the permanent problems of Imperial strategy."—If that is so,

(1) Why is such a large Army maintained in India?

(2) Why is the Military Expenditure doubled in India since 1914?

(3) Why is it halved in England after the war?

(4) When have the forces been requisitioned from Britain, except when the Government had decided on a Forward policy on the N. W. Frontier?

(5) On the other hand, has not the Indian Army been drawn upon for service in Hong Kong, in China, in South Africa, East Africa, etc., even before the Great War?

(6) Are the Military Authorities in India serious, when they talk of Imperial strategy and the armed forces of U. K. coming to India's assistance? If they are, let them practice retrenchment in the Indian Army and thus save the millions of Indians from poverty and misery. Otherwise, all their assurances are mere moonshine.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MISSING.

Sriman Krishna Narayan Chowdhury aged 17 years, has been missing from the morning of the 3rd April 1924. The boy was putting up with his meternal uncle Dr. Susil Chandra Mittra at Arrah, and was a student of the 4th class of the Arrah Zila School. He went to school on that day, but has not since returned. He had a tendency for learning motor driving and going up to Bombay. The boy is stout and is fair-complexioned. He has a black mole on his upper lip near the nose, and another larger black mole on the upper part of his left belly. Information as to the whereabouts of the boy will be gratefully received by his old father Babu Jogendra Chandra Chowdhury of Kantalgonia, P. O. Bhastura, District Hughly. (Bengal)

MESSAGE TO KHILAFAT PRESIDENT.

The President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India has received the following cablegram from Omar Toussum Pasha, Alexandria:—"Very many thanks for kind greetings please receive same and best wishes."

PITHA STREET PROPERTY.

ACQUISITION METHODS CRITICISED.

"UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE" IN CORPORATION

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The sitting was noted for the acerbity which was imported into discussion on a number of subjects. There was also a scene beween Dr. Sukhia and some other members, in which the President, on account of his position, got himself involved. There was a prolonged wrangle between the two, until at last Dr. Sukhia, seeing that the forces arrayed against him were too strong for him to continue his defiance of the President's ruling, submitted though unwillingly. The Corporation again referred to a Committee their report about the acquisition of properties in Pitha Street, and it was in the course of that discussion that the scene took place. They also decided to retain the present rule about the Tramway fares in the Act. Owing to the strength of the Nationalist Party and the weakness of their opponents, the former were able to get a number of things done in their own way.

GAMBLING IN BHATIA BAG.

Mr. J. G. Nensey moved:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to a cutting from the "Voice of India," dated 15th February 1924, concerning gambling which is carried on in the Bhattia Bagh and that he be requested to take necessary steps in the matter."

He said gambling was going on at the Bhatia Bag everyday, in the very presence of the public and yet nothing was done to put a stop to it. He thought it was time for them to keep a watch-man to prevent gambling there. The garden was not meant for gambling purposes, and it had already become the haunt of vagabonds.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding hoped the Commissioner would take steps so that vagabonds would not get entrance into the garden, and thus prevent children from playing there.

Mr. M. A. Havliwalla opposed.

The Commissioner said it was the business of the Police to stop the public from gambling and not of the Corporation. They were not in a position to stop it, and he did not know why Mr. Nensey should not write to the Police Commissioner direct. The Committee had rejected his suggestion for the appointment of a watchman for Bhatia Bag and they could not blame him now if gambling was going on there still.

Mr. Nensey said, in replying, he had with his own eyes seen gambling going on, and he had already written to the Police about it.

The motion was rejected.

LICENSED SURVEYORS' DISQUALIFICATION.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the following might be sent to the Procedure and Rules Committee for report:

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation for the amendment of Section 16 (1) (d) of the Municipal Act so as to remove the bar which disqualifies licensed surveyors from becoming Municipal Councillors as the Corporation are of opinion that this disqualification deprives them of the benefit of the advice and co-operation of the several eminent and experienced practising Civil Engineers in the City in their deliberations on several Engineering matters placed before them by the Municipal Executive."

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla seconded.

Dr. Sukhia opposed on the ground that they should not allow licensed surveyors to poke their noses in matters which concerned their pockets. If a surveyor wanted to become a member of the Corporation, he should give up his practice.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he was glad that Dr. Sukhia was so liberal-minded in his views, although he personally was rather conservative in such things. He was glad that Dr. Sukhia who held opposite views in other matters had changed them recently. In the Tramway question Dr. Sukhia was of the opinion that although some of them were shareholders of the Company they could be trusted to do their duty according to their conscience, although Mr. Nariman thought otherwise in this particular respect.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order and asked whether Mr. Nariman was in order in making these personal references.

The President: Mr. Nariman, please go on.

Dr. Sukhia said the President must give his ruling, one way or the other.

The President: Please go on, Mr. Nariman.

Dr. Sukhia said he insisted on a ruling being given. (Cries of "order, order.")

The President said the very fact of his asking Mr. Nariman to go on with his speech meant that there was no point of order at all!

Mr. Nariman saiud he agreed that there should be no clash between private interests and public duty. They always found that when engineering skill was required they were unable to consult any members. They had got doctors and they should have engineers too.

Mr. R. S. Asavale opposed.

The proposition was adopted.

ACQUISITION OF PLOTS IN PITHA STREET.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee regarding an enquiry into the acquisition of certain plots in Pitha Street. The Committee's conclusions were the following:—

"The statement made in the Commissioner's letter, dated the 25th April 1922, to the effect that Mr. Bode owned all the four properties Nos. 677, 678, 679 and 680 was incorrect at the time but this statement appears to have been made through mere oversight and not with the intention of misleading the Corporation as Mr. Bode's letter of 1st April 1922, on which the statement was based was appended to the Commissioner's letter and was placed before the Corporation from which the Corporation could have seen that according to that letter properties Nos. 678 and 679 did not belong to Mr. Bode then but that he had only contracted to purchase them.

As regards the legal view expressed in the Commissioner's letter mentioned above that the Municipality were bound to acquire all the four properties as they were in one way or another connected together, it appears to have been based on a misapprehension of law as the Commissioner himself admits it so far as properties Nos. 678 and 679 are concerned, but he contends that the owner of property No. 677 could have compelled the Municipality to acquire property No. 680 also, as these two are connected together and have intercommunication. The Committee are inclined to agree with the Commissioner. This view was contested by a member of the Committee who suggested that the opinion of the Advocate-General should be taken on the point. The Committee are, however, of opinion that no useful purpose will be served by obtaining legal opinion in view of the fact that all the properties have been already acquired and that the price paid was fair. The Committee are also of opinion that it is too late at this stage to revoke the sanction given by the Corporation to acquire all the properties and that it is not necessary to do so as the price paid for the properties was reasonable. The Commissioner suggested to the Committee that expert opinion might be obtained as to the fairness of the price paid for the properties, but the Committee saw no necessity of obtaining expert opinion in the matter.

The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Mackison was wrong in recommending the acquisition of all the aforesaid properties under a particular section of the Land Acquisition Act although it was desirable on other grounds.

The Committee are of opinion that the sanction should not be revoked but that if the revocation is called for by the Corporation the obvious course will be to consult the Advocate-General in the matter.

The Committee saw the correspondence that had taken place between the Commissioner and Mr. K. F. Nariman and in view of the facts of the case the Committee have come to the conclusion that the Commissioner could not have acted otherwise than he did particularly in view of the Land Acquisition officer's award.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. S. R. Dimtimker seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said Mr. Mackison had returned to India and it was only proper that they should take his explanations in the matter.

The Committee had come to the conclusion that Mr. Mackison was wrong in making the report that the properties belonged to one person on a particular date.

The Commissioner: That report was not made by Mr. Mackison.

Mr. Nariman said the Committee were of the ipinion that Mr. Mackison was wrong in saying that hte properties belonged to one particular person on a specific date and that they should therefore be acquired. He therefore moved that Mr. Mackison be requested to explain under what circumstances he made a report to the Commissioner recommending the acquisition of all the four properties under the Land Acquisition Act, quoting Mr. Inverarity's opinion on the ground that they all belonged to one owner on that date, and thus Mr. Mackison be asked to explain as to why after his attention was drawn to this error specifically no steps were taken by him to set the matter right. He said there could be no doubt that a muddle had been made and he wished that particular man responsible for it to be punished.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconding said the report was written by Mr. Roddan and he asked Mr. Nariman to amend his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Nariman agreed to do so.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the report be sent back to the Committee for further consideratio and the motion was seconded.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot said he supported Mr. Nariman's amendment. Mr. Mackison was not in Bombay when the Committee was investigating the matter, and the letter was written by Mr. Roddan. What they should get at was who was the official who inspected the property and made a report that all the four properties belonged to one person. The report was false and whoever made it should be censured in some way and some disciplinary action should be taken against him, whether it was written by Mr. Mackison, or Mr. Roddan or by Mr. Fitter. Of course the High Court had said that the properties belonged to one person and the Municipal officials must have reported accordingly. His points were that it was reported that the properties belonged to one person and that the houses were connected with one another. They knew they were not connected with one another, and it was only fair that Mr. Mackison's statement should be obtained from him, and they should find out who it was that wrote the report that misled the Commissioner in believing that the properties were connected. The Corporation were wrong in purchasing the properties, but they were guided by the Commissioner and the Commissioner was guided by another official. He wanted to get at the original official who made the first report.

"LAWYERS ARE LIARS."

The Commissioner said the report was unanimous, but time was when Mr. Nariman spoke with bated breath that high prices were paid. The report knocked the bottom out of that statement.

Mr. Nariman still maintained that improper prices were paid for it.

The Commissioner said the Committee had come to the conclusion that the prices paid were very fair. If they wished to investigate further they should send it back to the Committee, for it to discuss the matter with Mr. Mackison and get his explanation. He agreed that two properties were not connected with each other and a mistake was made by Mr. Mackison, but they were all owned by the same person, and if they had to buy one property they had to buy the other. It was purely a mistake of law on the part of Mr. Mackison. He was quite willing to bring in independent valuers, if the Committee had so desired it.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said they had to consider whether the price paid was fair, or it was more than the ruling price, and whether the properties belonged to the same person. He knew it for a fact that they all belonged to one and the same person. After all lawyers were liars!

Mr. Nariman: I say that this statement is a lie, and I am prepared to maintain it.

Mr. Havdiwalla asked that Dr. Sukhia should be asked to withdraw the statement as publicly as he had made it, and that no leniency should be shown him in the matter.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai and Mr. Boman Behram agreed.

The President said Dr. Sukhia did not know that the remarks made by him were unparliamentary at the time he made them, but now that he knew so, he should withdraw them.

Dr. Sukhia: Yes, I shall not repeat the remarks.

The President said Dr. Sukhia should say that knowing that the expression was unparliamentary he would not repeat it.

Mr. Nariman wanted to move an adjournment of the House, as he complained of the latitude given to a member for his seniority.

The President asked Dr. Sukhia to repeat that knowing the expression to be unparliamentary he would not say it again.

Dr. Sukhia: That's it. You write it down and I will say so.

The President asked him to say that it was unparliamentary etc.

Dr. Sukhia: That's what I say. I repeat what I said.

The President: I want you to repeat it.

Dr. Sukhia: I say what you said is right.

EXPRESSION WITHDRAWN.

The President asked him to say that the expression was unparliamentary and that he withdrew it.

Dr. Sukhia: I cannot remember it. I want it written down.

There was some noise at this stage and the members showed their impatience at this prolonged discussion.

The President said they should allow him to deal with the situation. Dr. Sukhia did not understand the situation. He wanted him (Dr. Sukhia) to assure the House that he had no intention to use such an expression. He asked Dr. Sukhia whether he was prepared to make such a statement.

Dr. Sukhia said it was impossible for a human being to do so.

Mr. Boman Behram wanted to move an adjournment of the House.

The President said he could not do so. He asked Dr. Sukhia and the other members to help him to conduct the business of the house with dignity.

Dr. Sukhia then read out the following: I did not know that the expression was unparliamentary and as the Corporation drew my attention to it that it was unparliamentary, I say I will not repeat the expression.

The President: Thank you, Dr. Sukhia.

Continuing Dr. Sukhia said the price paid was fair and any councilor who had made an irresponsible statement casting aspersions on the officials should be taken to task by the Commissioner.

Mr. Mathuradas Trikumji said the Corporation were losing Rs. 5,000 per month in way of interest on the sum they had already paid, and that it was not fair.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said if any one wished the matter to be sifted to the very foundation it was the Commissioner and Mr. Mackison. He knew Mr. Mackison well for a number of years and he would be the first man to ask the Corporation that the matter should be sifted. It was fair that insinuations having been made, they should be thoroughly gone into. Their officials should be above suspicion and it was from that point of view he put the matter before them, and nobody would like it better than Mr. Mackison that the matter should be gone into thoroughly. The reputation of their officers was their own reputation and it was from that point of view he asked the Corporation to go into the matter.

Mr. Mandlik agreed with the last remark.

Dr. Dadachanji was opposed to the amendments.

Mr. Vaidya's amendment was then adopted.

POWERS TO APPOINT COMMISSIONER

The Corporation then considered the Committee report regarding the representation to Government giving reasons for vesting in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner. The grounds were: that the right was long overdue, and the enlargement of the Corporation required that the power should be in the hands of the Corporation; the selection of the Commissioner by the Corporation would remove all friction between the two; they wanted a Commissioner who would stay with the Corporation and not be removed by Government every now and then; a democratic Corporation should appoint its own officers; Corporation might be able to get able men from outside though the officers placed at their disposal were also able.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved the adoption of the report. He said it was 3½ years since Government had asked for their opinion and they had not yet replied to them. He thought the old provisions were archaic and ought to be amended, as the Corporation should possess the necessary power.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded and Mr. Boman Bthram supported.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik disagreed with the report.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they must allow the Corporation to make mistakes in such matters. It was their inherent right to appoint their chief executive officer and they should possess it.

Mr. A. L. Winterbotham said if the officer were appointed by them he was not likely to be impartial, and he moved that the report be sent back to the Committee. He said they were too young to possess that right. Mr. Davis seconded.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee objected to Mr. Winterbotham's remarks as the same idea ran through the Government of India Act. They were told that the time had not come for an advance. But who were they to give a speed limit to the Corporation, because they wanted to run faster. There could be no speed limit to a democratic body like theirs, otherwise it would not be called a democratic body. He would point out that wherever there were representative bodies, similar measures were adopted. While he was not opposed to the postponement of the question, if some members thought it unfair to pass at that sitting, he asserted that it was the Corporation's right to make such appointments.

The report was then adopted.

A REPORT REJECTED.

The Corporation refused to adopt the report of the Committee which had made recommendations for amending the Municipal Act, to enable the Municipal Corporators to vote or take part in discussion of matters concerning those companies in which they were shareholders. It was decided that while members could take part they should not vote.

The Corporation also decided to retain the following rule in the present Tramways Committee, and rejected the recommendation of the Committee for the substitution of a new one:

The Company may demand and take for every passenger travelling upon any of the tramways, or any part or parts thereof, respectively, or for the carriage of goods by such tramway such fares or charges as it may fix from time to time, subject to the approval of the Corporation.

Provided that the rates of fares for passenger traffic over the lines comprised in the tramways existing on the 7th day of August 1905, shall be at a uniform rate of one anna from any one point to any other point.

Provided further that the Company may with the sanction of the Corporation, institute a tramway service for the conduct of passenger traffic over the whole or any part of its system in wo classes and may, with the like sanction, charge special fares for the conveyance of first class passengers.

The Corporation then adiourned to Monday next 2-30 p.m. (B. T.)

RENT RESTRICTIONS BILL.

ANGRY SCENES IN COMMITTEE.

HOT EXCHANGE OF WORDS.

LONDON, May 8.

Wordy debates on the Rent Restrictions Bill in Committee which has still not progressed beyond line one, clause one, developed into angry scenes during the fourteenth session to-day as a consequence of the demand by Liberals that Government should define its position in order to stop obstruction by Conservatives. There was warm exchange between the Conservative Chairman, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Stewart, Under-Secretary of Health for Scotland. The latter declared Government had not adopted the Bill but they watched the proceedings sympathetically and would consider the position when the Bill emerged from Committee. After much wrangling in which Sir Kingsley Wood described Government's behaviour to their supporters as despicable, the Conservatives called the Labourites "comics". The latter retorted by calling the Conservatives "buffoons."

The Committee adjourned without further progress.—Reuter.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers, through the medium of your valuable columns, kindly let me have the address of the Universal Helping Society?—Yours, etc.,

K. S. EDULJEE.

Bombay.

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The western depression has again given nearly general rain in Kashmir and a portion of it is passing eastwards through United Provinces.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam, Tenasserim, Bengal, Mysore and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Dhubri three quarters of an inch, Silchar and Jalpaiguri a half, Mymensingh one, Gilgit a half, Mysore one and Trivandrum a half.

Temperature is again very low in Kashmir, Punjab and Frontier.

Forecast.—Decrease in Kashmir and extension in Bengal and Bihar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of representing to Government the gravity of the situation created by the growing insecurity of life and property in the City and its suburbs on account of the Pathan terrorism and the failure of the Police to cope with it and to demand of Government immediate and efficient steps to relieve the situation, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Saturday the 17th May 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

In pursuance of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of bringing into force certain rules in supersession of all previous rules with regard to the disposal of letters or petitions addressed by the public to the Corporation, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Saturday the 17th May 1924 at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

UNTOUCHABLES IN CONFERENCE.

GRATEFUL TO CONGRESS FOR SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VAIKOM, May 8.

The Satyagraha campaign continues in full swing. Akalis are feeding daily five to six thousand people including guests and delegates to S. N. D. P. Yogam and Nair Mahagara Sabha. Both of these are representative organizations of the Ezhava and Thiya communities, who had their sessions yesterday and the day before. Both these sabhas have passed resolutions offering support to the move on the part of the untouchables to secure the right of passage along prohibited roads.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

Doctor Kunji Kaiman presiding over the session of the S.N.D.P. Yogam said that the struggle at Vaikom involved a sacred principle of common humanity. It not merely affected Ezhavas of Travancore but other communities inside and outside the State, which numbered no less than 60 millions. He said it is appropriate that the question should have been brought to a head in Travancore, the stronghold of orthodoxy but that does not by any means localise the struggle or its effect to the communities in the State nor is our grievances against the State or its present ruler H. H. the Maharaja. So far as public opinion has declared itself in favour and on occasions, even in spite of it when contrary, His Highness has been graciously pleased to extend to the Ezhuvas the blessings enjoyed by the higher classes. I have no doubt even in this struggle when the real issues involved are brought within his knowledge, His Highness will declare himself in favour of the reform. Our grievance is, therefore, not against the State authorities but against Hindu orthodoxy. It is, therefore, with no small satisfaction that I have viewed the streams of sympathy and support that have flowed to Vykom from every part of India and from different bodies of social, religious and political complexions that have come to our support and we are deeply grateful to them. It is idle to conceal that we, as a depressed class, have many an acute difference with the Congress in regard to its political opinions. We are, therefore, grateful to it in extending to us its sympathy and support. We are equally grateful to others of every caste and creed who have made common cause with us, in a matter which is, after all primarily, the concern of the depressed classes.

The Nair Mahajana Sabha at its conference yesterday has resolved to assist their untouchable brethren, not only to secure the right of passage along the temple roads but also to secure for all Hindus the equality of right to worship in Hindu temples. This afternoon a joint session of both the conferences is being held when untouchability and unapproachability will be discussed and a scheme drawn up to establish equality among all Hindus in such matters.

CONVERSION TO ARYA SAMAJ.

Swami Sharaddhanandaji arrived last night from Bangalore to study the situation here and he presided this morning over the initiation ceremony of twelve prominent Kiva gentlemen as Arya Samajists. Pandit Rishi Ram officiated at the initiation of these and great enthusiasm was noticed among those present to witness the ceremony. This was the first occasion when the Samajist took such a large number of Thiyas into its fold. Mrs. Kesavam Menon and party arrived here last night and are proceeding to Trivandrum to meet Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, now in the Central Jail. There was a flutter in the orthodox Brahmin circle this morning when two Nair gentlemen, Messrs. T. S. Nair and Sadho T. P. Nair worshipped in the local temple ringing the temple bells, thereby violating the time honoured costom, which allowed the bellringing privilege only to the Brahmins. It is also noteworthy that just after the initiation some of the new converts who wanted to go along the prohibited temple roads were allowed to do so by virtue of their adoption of the Arya Samaj faith.

TWELVE WORKERS EMBRACE ARYA SAMAJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 9.

Anent the prohibition order was served on Mr. K. Ayyappan, Editor of "Sahodaran" the latter being urged by the people not to disobey the order does not propose to disobay.

Pandit Rishi Ram speaking under the auspices of the Untouchability Committee, said that he was not a satyagrahi because the Arya Samaj relied on the persistent educative propaganda to effect social and religious reform but he wished success to Vaikom Satyagraha.

Twelve prominent Thiyya social workers embraced the Arya Samaj cult yesterday. The intiation ceremoy was conducted by Pandit Rishi Ram presided over by Swami Shraddhanand. As a result of the conversion Mr. S. K. Bhasker, one of the newly converted Arya Samajists, who was formerly prevented from accompanying Mr. S. Sreenivasa along the prohibited roads during his visit to Vaikom has now been allowed to pass along those roads. Mr. Kuruvilla Matthew, Secretary, Kottiyam Congress Committee, against whom a warrant is issued under the Security Section has notified to the authorities of his arrival and of his intention to deliver speeches condemning the present repressive policy of the Government.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

REORGANISATION ON COMBATIVE BASIS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ammon, replying to a question regarding the item of hundred thousand sterling appearing as Indian contribution towards the Imperial naval expenses explained that this was the Indian contribution to the total cost of between two to three millions. The Government of India were at present considering a scheme for the reorganisation of the Royal Indian Marine on a combatant basis. No progress with regard to naval co-operation was possible until the Government of India had decided whether they would adopt these proposals which had been drawn up by an ex-Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Replying to Major Burnie as to whether it was proposed to recognise the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant corps, Mr. Ammon said it was not quite that. Major Burnie said he always understood the R. I. M., besides dealing with transport, acted in India in a similar capacity to the Board of Trade inspectors here and their work was purely civil. It seemed a very bad principle to introduce armed corps to inspect the merchant ships.

Mr. Ammon said he gathered the line of development was to raise the Indian Marine on different lines from those hitherto obtaining. The Government of India's report was being awaited.—Reuter.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The "Pioneer" understands that it is intended very shortly to publish the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee which is believed to contain definite proposals for encouraging the growth of the Indian Mercantile Marine both in the matter of training the Indian personnel and in developing Indian manned and owned coasting trade.

TWO MORE HOUSES RAIDED IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

In connection with the find of a pistol and cartridges in the shop of an uncountryman in Belinghata in the suburbs of Calcutta the Police raided two more houses and arrested one more upcountryman making altogether four arrests.

"EVIL OF SHAVING A BEARD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have noticed the article in your issue of the 5th idem under the head 'Evil of Shaving a Beard' I may say that till recently I was also rowing in the same boat with your correspondent, being a non-beardish' but now I am of opinion that generally we are tempted to move in the style of western civilization leaving our own habits, and manners, I am sure had it been in this century that the Western people to consider a style in keeping beard, and the Eastern to be in practice of shaving I am of opinion that the 'Reforms' would have thought of keeping a beard, rather than following our own system.

Further keeping board is in accordance to the Religion of Islam, and it is a sort of uniformality of the recognition of the community, and it is said that this community was recognized by the great Mogul Emperor Akbar as followers of Islam, when once in trouble, as all of them were bearded.

Further if in a regiment soldier do not put on his uniform he is immediately expelled from the Regiment simi'arly though however there may be 'greater evils in the community' as your correspondent says it is not that His Holiness should not check this evil of shaving beard in consideration of the greater ones as they have their own penalties; so as not to expel those from the community who do not keep in future. I am of opinion that the action of His Holiness is quite justified, with a view to safeguard the interests of the community, and I am glad to see that almost all of my friends have thought of keeping in future though arrived at a different conclusion.

I hope your correspondent will agree with my views, and will not consider himself 'a victim of enforcement,' as he puts it.—Yours, etc.,

H. E. D.

Bombay, May 8.

S. KANARA DIST. CONFERENCE

PRESIDENTIAL OBSERVATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

COONDAPOOR, May 8.

The second South Kanara District Conference opened its sittings last evening in a spacious pandal opposite the Post Office, Coondapoor under Stj. Gangadharrao's presidentship. Among the distinguished guests were Messrs. Srinivas Rao Kowjalgi, Hanmantharo Kowlgi of Bijapur, Guttal and Joshi of Dharwar, Jahgirdar of Bombay and Hoskoppa Krishnar. Srijut Mahabala Holla, Chairman, Reception Committee read the welcome address in which he touched on the importance of various items of the constructive programme. Messages were received from Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar, Dr. Varadarajulu, Dr. Ramrao, Madras and Sjt. Ragavendrarao, Udipi followed by the presidential address lasting for full two hours. The President thanked the people of the district for the honour and hopped to be excused for not having visited South Kanara before. He dealt impressively with the vital difference between Mahatmaji's methods and the Swarajists' programme and showed that the former alone were suited to the genius of the Indian nation. The Subjects Committee discussed all the draft resolutions, but it is expected that open sessions commencing at three to-day will be lively because controversial points as the capture of the Local Boards, congratulating the Swarajists etc. are likely to be discussed.

SURAT NEWS.

A BHIL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 9.

A Conference of Bhils of Gujarat, Khandesh Rajputana and Central India will be held at Dohad, Gujarat, on the 17th and 18th inst. to consider their social and economic amelioration. Mr. C. F. Andrews has kindly consented to preside. Arrangements are being made under the guidance of Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar, a well-known depressed class worker of Gujarat.

Pandit Motilal Nehru with Vithalbhai Patel is coming to Surat on 11th May.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presides over the Bombay Presidency Postmasters Conference on the 10th, 11th instant.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

FRESH ROLL OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONSTITUENCY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Under orders of the Government of Bengal a fresh electoral roll of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council is being prepared.

PURCHASE OF STORES.

MAIN FEATURES OF NEW RULES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

A resolution issued in the Department of Industries and Labour states that the Secretary of State-in-Council has approved of the new rules which will henceforth regulate the purchase of stores by all Departments and Officers of the Central Government and of the Local Governments and Administrations other than those of the Governors of Provinces.

The main features of the new rules consist in the assertion of a more definite preference for stores produced and manufactured partly or wholly in India, an important extension of the power to purchase important stores and the introduction of a Central Purchasing Agency in India namely the Indian Stores Department. The revision of the Stores Purchase Rules which has been also published to-day and the establishment of the Indian stores Department are the direct outcome of a policy which aims at the encouragement of industries of the country without sacrificing economy.

RANGOON DOCKERS' STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 8.

There has been no further development in the strike situation this evening. No B.I. S.N. steamer left to-day. The "Angora" which was expected to sail this afternoon for Calcutta leaves to-morrow morning. The Bibby Liner "Oxfordshire" left to-day for London.

SALE OF OPIUM CHESTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

250 chests of Benares opium were sold to-day and fetched Rs. 11,63,175, the highest and lowest prices per chest being Rs. 4,945 and Rs. 4,550 respectively.

WARDHA MAHARS' CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION ON BERARS.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, May 9.

At a meeting of the Wardha District Mahars Conference a resolution was passed to the effect that in view of the fact that under the Nizam's rule the subjects of Berar were subjected to greater disabilities than under the British rule and that as the probabilities pointed to a continuance of the same state of affairs in future also the Conference expressed its desire that Berar should be retained under the British administration.

DEFINITION OF "COOLIE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indians in South Africa are called "Coolies" by the White man. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave, therefore, a very interesting definition of "Coolie" in a lecture delivered at Durban (10-3-24) under the presidentship of the Deputy-Mayor of the town. As it is very interesting I give it below for the benefit of your readers. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke as follows.

"I want you to remember that these Coolies, as you call them, not knowing what "Coolie" means these "Coolie" nations, you know—and by the way may I digress a little to define what a "Coolie" is? It will surprise many no doubt. I know it is a coolie Government that to-day is ruling the Empire (Hear, hear and applause.) My friends Mr. Clynes, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Thomas, Colonel Wedgwood and all the other members of the British Government are all Coolies and you are taking your orders—and General Smuts—from a "Coolie" called Thomas who is your Colonial Secretary. (Applause and cheers). And so I am not ashamed if my people are miscalled by a name that applies liberally to the rulers of England to-day."—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

REBELLION IN KHOST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent reports in connection with the fighting in Khost that there are serious revulsions of feeling against the Afghan Government in the South Eastern Tracts of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

The "Pioneer" says:—News from Afghanistan indicates important ministerial changes have taken places or are in the process of occurring and they are believed to affect both Kabul and London. It is suggested that the Afghan Government are taking stock of the situation in the light of experience gained during the last few years. The ministerial changes are not expected to have any effect on the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain which are stated at present to be excellent.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTER M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION. RESULTS.

Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Sir James Fergusson Medical Scholarship to Sulochana V. Shrikhande.

The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship divided between Rachel David and Yolande Lobo.

The Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship to Barjor Manekji Desai.

CLASS I (IN ORDER OF MERIT.)

G M Mohile; B M Desai; P K Gandhi; P K Bhatt, M M Mehta; G N Datar; C B Dhurandhar; K M Masani and B M Mehta; M R Vesuna; S T Pandya and N D Sane; I R Kagalwala and S G Vengsarkar; T C D'Silva.

CLASS II.

D Abraham; B W Advani; D L Agaskar; G B Almoula; N G Anerao; K P Ankiesaria; O M T Answari; V B Athavale; S S Avadhani; V S Bhagnagar; R M Bhandari; M K Bhatlekar; J R Bhatt; K B Bhivapurkar; V G Borgaonkar; K D Chhatre; J P Chothia; J S Contractor; S N Cooper; Y B Dafle; K K Dalal; N M Damle; R M Dastur; M B Davar; M S Dave; Rachel David; J M D'Cruz; A J DeSousa; R DeSousa; A P Diwan; U D'Monte; B N Doctor; C K Doctor; M B Doshi; N Figueredo; F Freitas; B B Ghanekar; T B Godbole; S R Gorur; V A Gupte; P P Hazari; S Hiriyannaiya; D G Jambhekar; H N Jarda; E J Javeri; W F Joseph; K R Kamat; N H Kanal; M S Kavarana; S S Kelkar; D M Keny; Y M Khan; D C Khare; H Y Khwaja; G H Kotnis; P Krishna Rao; K M Kudva; H M Kulkarni; N W Kulkarni; N K Kumaran; C P Kurien; A Lobo; Y Lobo; V Luis; J G Mahodaya; H A Maniar; V B Mankad; A A Mankar; D Mascarenhas; B L Mehta; R N Mehta; C Menezes; J M Miranda; N R Mudakatte; R P Munshi; G S Nagarkar; B P Nagarsheth; V G Narsikar; P Nawalkishore; E F P Noronha; R S Padaki; R D Pai; P C Patel; P N Patravala; V G Patwardhan; S C Postwala; P N Pradhan; S M Pradhan; K V Ranade; V N Ranade; S V Raut; C F Saldanha; N S Sardesai; B N Savadi; M Sequeira; N M Shah; G M A Shaikh; H C Shaikh; S V Shrikhande; R L Silveira; D W Soman; K T Taskar; D F Thakore; S D Thomas; K V Thosar; V S Tilavalli; H T Topiwala; S S Ugrankar; R B Vaidya; J Vas.

PASS.

B Cotta; V K Gokhale; R P Oza; F S Pavri; T K Phadke; G A A Roche; D H Udhnawala; C F C Vaz; A K Hazra; R M Sheth; N J Thakar; S R Padbidri.

The following unsuccessful candidates at the above Examination are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination under the provisions of Regulation 15 in Law:—

Nos. 68 122 137 155 159 262 264 302 434 437 440 478 499 502 519 529 534 537 542 543 551 568 577 580 585 589.

SECOND LL.B. EXAM. 1923-24.

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Muttappa Sidlingappa Bagali.

SEPARATION OF THE RAILWAY BUDGET

III*

BY RAI SAHEB CHANDRIKA PRASAD

As shown by me in my two previous articles, separation of the Railway Budget is not necessary. If, however, we are to separate it, the separation may be done on the following amended lines:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in order to enable the Railways to carry out a continuous programme of Railway works and to ensure efficient and economic working of the Railways,

(1) The Railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country, and the general revenues shall receive no more than an interest of 4 per cent. per annum on the net balance of of advances made in the past from the general revenues towards the capital cost of Railways, and towards the deficits of interest, working expenses, etc. of the Railways comprised in the State Railways, including in such balance compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum on those balances outstanding at the end of each year;

(2) The Railway receipts shall meet the working expenses and interest on the loans contracted for the Railways, including the capital contributed by the Agency Companies and the Indian States;

(3) Separate capital and revenue accounts shall be kept of the strategic Railways included in the N. W. Railway system, and all the deficits of interest, working expenses etc. on their account shall be charged under the head "Military Services" of the general budget.

(4) If in any year, the Railway revenues are insufficient to provide the interest due to the general revenues under sub-clause (1) above, the surplus profits in the next or subsequent years will not be deemed to have accrued until such deficiency has been made good;

(5) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of the above charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilized in (1) forming reserves for

(a) Securing in lean years the payment to the general revenues under sub-clause (1)

(b) Depreciation,

(c) Writing down and writing off capital.

ii) The improvement of services rendered to the public;

(iii) Reduction of Rates and Fares;

(6) The Railway Commission may, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly, borrow temporarily from Capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget; subject to the obligation to make repayment of such borrowings out of the revenue budget of the subsequent years;

(7) According to the practice in force before the year 1905-6, the figures of Railway Receipts viz. Gross Receipts of the State Railways, the receipts from the subsidized companies, etc. shall be shown in the Revenue Abstract of the general budget of the country. The Expenditure Abstract of the general budget shall show all the items of Railway expenditure, viz., the working expenses, the surplus profits paid to the companies, the interest on loans the annuity payments, etc.

(8) The proposed expenditure with full details of works and establishment charges shall be placed before the Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants.

The member in charge of Railways shall make a general statement on Railway Accounts and working. Any reduction in the demand for grants for Railways resulting from the vote of the Legislative Assembly will not have the effect of increasing the payment to the general revenues.

(9) The Railway Commission shall place the detailed estimates of Railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for discussion of the demand for grants for Railways.

The details given in the Statements of Demand for State Railways in appendices B. and C. to the Budget estimate for 1923-24, are very scanty, scantier than those given for the year 1921-22. The Statement of Demands for Capital expenditure showed items of one lakh and above only. The smaller items should also be shown separately, say up to Rs. 5,000.

In the statement of demands for Revenue expenditure, the details of establishment are very meagre for 1921-22, the staff on Rs. 250 per month and above was shown, but not that on smaller pay. For 1923-24 the details of staff under Rs. 1,000 per month were further suppressed and the working estimates were given in lump sums only. These are insufficient and should be supplemented with full details of establishment and working estimates.

(*The previous two articles of the series appeared on May 3rd and 5th.)

CHOLERA IN TIRHUT.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, May 8.

The Director of Public Health reports that cholera is still spreading in the Tirhut Division and is the worst in Champaran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. In the Patna Division, the disease is present in small sporadic epidemics. Government is employing a larger staff than has been employed before to combat cholera.

A Mother says: "Our Baby boy was brought up on Glaxo. I think he would thank you all if he could for the benefits he has derived from the wonderful food."

If your Baby lived in England

and you were unable to feed him yourself, he would be brought up, like one out of every four babies "at home," on Glaxo. In India, the contaminated, disease-ridden milk supply presents such a danger to Baby that Glaxo is the only *safe* alternative to mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment a Baby needs to make him well and streng. Its perfect cleanliness and freedom from bacteria eliminate all the risks of disease which make ordinary milk so dangerous. That is why doctors recommend and bring up their own babies on

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., London & New Zealand.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months* — **Milk Food No. 2** *3 to 6 months*

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Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

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Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

THE WEATHER.

CYCLONE IN THE SOUTH.

EFFECT IN COIMBATORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 8.

A Coimbatore message says that a cyclone burst over the town of Coimbatore on Tuesday evening at 5-30 and lasted about half an hour. Several trees were uprooted, doors and shutters went to pieces and several huts and sheds collapsed. Mettupalayam b. on the platform of the Railway Station had to be detained for some time for fear of being derailed. The Cyclone was followed by a heavy rain for about an hour. No loss of life is reported.

Bombay 8th May 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.719 in.
Temperature of Air	85.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.1 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	75% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	9 .7 "
Minimum	81.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, WNW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	174 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sdh.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sdh.
		h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft in
F.	9	1 7	27 4	9	19 27	19 7
		14 0	25 6		7 16	16 11
Sat.	10	1 40	26 1	10	20 5	20 1
		14 37	25 0		7 48	17 6
Sun	11	3 14	26 5	11	20 52	20 4
		16 15	24 6		8 19	18 8
M	12		25 8	12		
		11 52	27 5		5 18	16 2
Tu.	13	5 42	24 0	13	0 27	20 2
		18 24	25 9		11 57	19 5
W.	14	7 5	24 8	14	1 24	19 3
		19 27	26 3		13 12	19 3
Th.	15	8 12	25 9	15	2 21	18 1
		20 21	26 10		14 14	18 10

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS G FRIDAY 9TH OF MAY 24

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall. Amount of last 24 hrs.	Amount of past 24 hrs.	Total fall May to date	Departure May to date.
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.5	69.2				—0.06
Rawalpindi	77.2	63.1			2.17	+1.85
Lahore	87.6	62.5			0.77	+0.56
Hissar	99.4	64.8				—0.01
Ambala	101.3	66.0			0.45	+0.27
Delhi	101.4	71.3			0.62	+0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.2	74 4				—0.62
Mainpuri	100.6	76 6			0.23	—0.18
Shahjahanpur	101.0	80 0				—0.41
Cawnpore	102.0	76.0			0.18	+0.1
Allahabad	101	76.8				—0.05
BIHAR—						
Jacobabad	105.2	72 6				—0.06
Karachi	89.4	76.8				0.01
RAJPUTANA—						
Ajmer	101.8	71.6				+0.09
Jaipur	100.6	70.4			0.03	—0.02
Kotah	103.0	75				—0.19
Mount Abu	89.0	72 6				—0.24
KATHIAWAR—						
Bhuj	105.4	68.5				—8.05
Dwarka	85.2	80.6				—0.01
Veraval	84.1	70.0				—0.09
						—0.04
Rajkot	104.2	1.1				—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	104.4	71 4				—0.10
GUJRAT—						
Surat	110.0	81.8				—0 12
Ahmedabad	110.0	72.2				—0.05
Deesa	110 0	70.0				—0.10
CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Neemuch	106.1	0.8				
Indore	100.9	75.1				—0.12
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.0	73.8				—0.04
Nagpur	103	76.2				—0.06
Hoshangabad	111.0	78 4				—0.06
Khandwa	110.4	2 0				
Akola	110.8	76.4				—0.11
Amraoti	106.8	80 2				—0.11
Nagpur	104.0	0.8				—0.06
Chanda		86.1			1.07	+0.02
Raipur		0.0				
KONKAN—						
Bombay	97.0	82				—0.03
Ratnagiri	91.7	82 0				—0.34
Mormugao	86.0	2				—0.16
Karwar	90.2	77 3				—0.12
DECCAN—						
Malegaon	98.0	73.0				—0.03
Ahmednagar	101.4	72.0				—0.09
Poona	100.0	70 7				—0.15
Sholapur	104.2	7				—0.06
Belgaum	107.2	0				—0.22
	106.0	77.5				—0.14
HYDERABAD—						
Aurangabad	101.6	80.8				—0.21
Hyderabad (Deccan)	100.8	70.4				—0.22
Hyderabad	103.8	74.1				—0.05
MADRAS—						
Madras	104.4	81 1			3.43	+1.77
Calicut	93.2	76.0			1.25	—0.46
Cochin	91.2	74.0	0.27		2.50	—0.46
CEYLON—						
Colombo	90	81 5				—0.78
MALABAR AND OUTLYING DISTRICTS	86.0					
MYSORE—						
Bangalore	100.7	68.7			0.01	—0. 2
Hassiliatam	100.7	68.0				—0.11
Bellary	98.2	0.2				—0.06
Cuddapah	93.2	0.2				—0.06
Madras	99.8	3			0.61	—0.49
Bangalore	98.1	71.0			1.11	—0.39
Coimbatore	104.1	1.0				+0.82
Pondicherry	95.0	3				—0.21
Negapatam	91.0	80.4				—0 42

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 9th May 1924.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 9th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was on the average about 10 degree below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature was generally higher than usual; night temperature was below normal at Agra only. The thermometer rose to 112 deg. at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Bikaner and the latter alone at Kotah and Ajmer. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in Central India West, Cutch and the Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para. Maximum temperature was above normal at Surat; the minimum was lower than usual at Bhuj and higher at Indore. Deesa recorded a maximum temperature of 111 degrees.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was atmost normal in the whole of the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Nagpur and Raipur. The thermometer rose to 111 degrees at Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. At Bombay the maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 91.7 degrees (1 degree above normal) and the minimum 81.0 degrees (1.2 degree above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabd.—Skies are heavily clouded over the south Bombay Deccan, lightly to moderately clouded over ecst Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Belgaum and the minimum at Bijapur. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—A few falls of rain have occurred in Malabar; Trivandrum has had 0.63". Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are probable in the south of the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th May 1924 issued from Simla:—

The disturbance in the Punjab has given nearly general rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. It is moving eastwards into the hills and is being followed by very dry northwesterly winds. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Assam and local in Orissa and a few falls have occurred in Bengal and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts were:—Moulmein one and a half inches; Sibsagar, Silchar one; Garhati two; Dhubri, Satkhira three-quarters; Cuttack, Sonamarg one; Jagdalpur a half.

BOMBAY MEDICAL RELIEF.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Medical Relief Committee recently appointed by the Government of Bombay, have issued the following questionnaire accompanied by a statement showing the existing and projected provision of hospital beds in the city:—

(1) Do you think an increase in the accommodation shown in the statement to be necessary? (2) If so, do you think it should be provided in large central institutions or in smaller but more numerous institutions? In replying to this question please indicate which of the existing institutions you think should be enlarged and in what localities (if any) you think more institutions are necessary? (3) Do you think there exists a want of any special insutitutions, non-existent, or insufficient at present to afford different kinds of medical relief and treatment in various ailments, acute and chronic? (4) It has been suggested that the administration of all the Bombay hospitals should be placed under a Central Medical Board on which the Government, the Municipal Corporation, principal donors and subscribers and principal medical officers of some hospitals will be represented. The Board would administer funds contributed by Government, the Municipal Corporation and the public. Do you consider that such a Board would be desirable? (5) Can you suggest any methods for interesting the public in the maintenance of hospitals and particularly for the collection of funds to supplement the sums made avaiable by Government, and the Corporation or by charitable endowments.

STATEMENT.

In order to determine the extent to which the present hospital accommodation, if found inadequate, should be expanded, it is necessary to consider the present population of the city and its anticipated increase in the near future. The Census figures give the following data:—

Census of 1901	776,006
Census of 1911	979,445
Census of 1921	1,175,914

These figures indicate a decennial increase of about 200,000 persons;; should this rate continue in the near future, it is anticipated that the population will work out by 1931 as under:—

Estimated Population in 1921	...	12,59,414
Estimated Population in 1930	...	13,57,649.
Estimated Population in 1931	...	13,72,383

What provision the City is prepared to make to meet the ever increasing demand for hospital accommodation is the question the solution of which can no longer be delayed. And with the view to facilitate such solution, the following facts are presented:—

1. There exist in this city at present adequate hospital provision for certain sections and communities, that should be excluded in considering the wants of the general population. They are:—

Population as per Census of 1921.

(a) Europeans and Anglo-Indians 19,450; (b) Parsees 52,234, (c) Indian troops and ratings 500, (d) Bombay Police 3,902, (e) Railway Employees 19,591, (f) Prison population 675, Total 96,352.

Deducting the the above total of 96,352. from the population as per Census of 1921, 1,175,914 there remain 1,079,562 individuals whose wants have to be considered.

2. The approximate number of hospital beds available at present and projected may be stated at 3,900. These are distributed as under:

(a) Beds available at Government Municipal and other Charitable Institutions 1,306, (b) Beds projected at Government Municipal and other Charitable Institutions 414, (c) St. George's Hospital 222, (d) European Infectous Diseases Hospital or Arthur Road Hospital 56 (e) British and Indian Station Hospitals 561, (f) Police Railway and Prison Hospitals, 137, (g) Acworth Leper Acylum 364, (h) 28 Private, Communal and General Hospitals and Nursing Homes (chiefly surgical, maternity and eye diseases and a few general); approximate 786. —Total 3 846.

3. The existing 1,284 beds are distributed among the following hospitals:—1. The Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital (308), 2. The Bai Motlabai Obsteric Hospital (40), 3. The Sir Dinshaw M Petit Hospital for Women and Children (50), 4. The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital (73), 5. The Pestonjee Hormasjee Cama Hospital for Women and Children (87), 6. The Bomanjee Eddljee Allbless Obsteric Hospital (68), 7. The Goculdas Tejpal Hospital (120); 8. The Adam's Wylie Memorial Hospital (69); 9. The People's Free Hospital (32); 10. The Arthur Road Infectious Diseases (Municipal 160); 11. The Maratha Plague Hospital (Municipal 106); 12. The Turner Sanatorium (Municipal 32); 13. 13. and 15. The Hajee Mahomed Saboo Siddick Maternity Homes at Belassis Road, Imamwada, and Chinchipoogly (Municipal 53); 16. The Nowrosiee Wadia Maternity Hospital (30); 17. The Jimae Merwanjee Chamarbagwalla Free Opthalmic Hospital (36); 18. The Bhatia Maternity (12); 1. T9he Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for children (6).

xThe Northcote Police Hospital has 80 beds, which will be shortly increased to 112.

*36 Beds reserved for Parsees.

20. Improvement Trust Hospital ..... (28)

4. The 414 projected beds will be distributed as under:—

1. The King Edward Memorial Hospital	(284)
2. The Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Maternity Home	(50)
3. Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Extension	(80)

5. The above existing and projected beds are and will be allocated respectively for the following purposes:—

	Existing Beds	Projected Beds.	Total.
Medical and Surgical cases	622	236	858
Maternity and Diseases of Women and Children	229	98	327
Eye Diseases	109	16	125
Tuberculosis..	80	52	132
Infectious Diseases	266	Nil	266
Extra	Nil	12	12
Total	1306	414	1720

It thus appears that when the projected extensions are completed within a year or two this city will have 1,720 beds available for the general population that may be then estimated at about 1,150,000 exclusive of the communities and sections above noted.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

WAYS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

(Suit No. 26338 of 1922 in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay.)

The Plaintiffs are dealing as auctioneers. They alleged that the Defendant purchased one cupboard, one sari, a diamond necklace and an emerald necklace at their auctions held on 15th and 14th September 1922, for an aggregate value of Rs. 5,970; they further alleged that the defendant failed and neglected to pay for and take delivery of the said articles and so they had to resell the same when they realized only Rs. 4,020; the plaintiffs therefore filed the above-mentioned suit to recover from the Defendant Rs 123 the damages as mentioned above and certain other charges.

The defendant first contended that as to the cupboard and other articles plaintiffs had agred to give 5 per cent. commission on the price. As to the articles except the cupboard the defendant contended that the plaintiffs had advertised the sale of the same as the property of a deceased Parsi lady and being sold off at the instance of her heir; the defendant further contended that the articles did not belong to any such Parsi lady that they belonged to others whose business it was to bring such articles to plaintiffs' auction sales, bid there and thus raise the price; that he was a victim of such a rise and so the said fraudulent sale by the Plaintiffs could be avoided by him; he further contended as to the two necklaces that the Plaintiffs failed to satisfy him that they were of 8 rates Diamonds and 18 rates of emeralds respectively which were the guaranteed weight. The Defendant also contended that the resale was a suspicious and bogus one and so the prices realised could be no measure of the damages alleged to be sustained by the Plaintiffs. In the course of the judgment His Honour the learned Chief Judge held that the Defendant failed to prove the agreement as to commission. As to the next contention His Honour held "no such person as that named in the hand bill had given the order; I believe that the name of a Parsi lady was requisitioned merely to attract bidders as the general impression is that high class Parsi families use genuine jewellery." But His Honour held that the Defendant was not deceived by the name of the owner or the mode of conducting the sale which facts must be proved in order to avoid the sale and that he purchased the articles after an inspection of the same. As to the two necklaces, His Honour found that no such guarantee as alleged was given in respect of the emerald necklace and that the Plaintiffs were ready and willing to satisfy the Defendant as to the weight of the diamonds in the diamond necklace by getting the same weighed at the charity scale provided the Defendant became liable for breakage of any diamond; the Court held that the auctioneers would not be liable for such a breakage as rightly contended by them. His Honour further found that the evidence of the Plaintiffs raised, no doubt, a very strong suspicion of some of the bidders being themselves the owners, but as for the articles in suit the charge was not brought home to them and the matter rested at suspicion only. The resale was not held as a bogus one. On merit therefore His Honour disallowing certain charges passed a decree in Plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 1,169 and cost.

Messrs. Davar and Maniar appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. K. Suntoke appeared for the Defendant.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"TRIFLING WOMEN."

Perhaps the number of them is no greater than the number of trifling men, but since the film which is being shown at the Excelsior was produced by a man it is not surprising that the lapses of the sex which is supposed to be superior are forgotten and that the concentration should be on the faults of the women.

It is a story within a story. In order to point a moral to his pleasure seeking and frivolous daughter, who ignores a devoted lover, her author father reads to her the manuscript of his new novel, the story of Zareda, the crystal gazer. He recounts the woman's terrible fascination, which leads brother to conspire against brother, and father against son. He tells of Zareda's hold on an old baron, whose son, Ivan, too, shares her favours; of the young man's departure for the war; of the baron's death at Zareda's instigation; of Ivan's return and his discovery that she has married a wealthy marquis for his money; and finally of the illicit love of Ivan and Zareda, costing them their lives in the Sorcerer's tower.

If there are any women "vampires" or "trifers" in Bombay then the Excelsior film seems to be the sort of film that ought to do them good.

THE EMPIRE.

"A Woman's Woman," the film which is being shown at the Empire, is a human domestic drama; the tale of a woman who after twenty years of marriage finds herself as the unpaid drudge for husband and family. She seeks a way out. She decides to cease being merely a home-maker and to permit her long submerged ideals to have free rein, to the point of her greatest triumph—a triumph which is shattered by the crash of the family that has gone on the rocks without her wise and efficient management, and on to the crisis which forces her again to sacrifice and to take up woman's martyrdom. It is a film which may set some of the men folk furiously to think, and some of the womenfolk to be a little more contented with their lot.

THE EMPRESS.

"Beyond the Rocks," the film which has been the attraction at the Empire during the past week, is now being shown at the Empress. It is a film which features Rudolph Valentino, of "The Four Horsemen" fame, and reputed to be one of the handsomest men acting for the cinema, and he is supported by Gloria Swanson—"Glorious Gloria" as she is called. It is a romantic story of young love striving against convention: a tale of gay Paris nights, dizzy adventure on Alpine cliffs, and the glittering world of English high society.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 9.

S S Caledonia, Jenkins, London.
S S Bunkura, Daney, Busreh.
S S Trieste, Guimene, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Hoogkerk, Dyke Calcutta.
S S Arcturus, German, New York.
S S City of Bombay, Penberthy, Calicut.
S S Mantua, Armitage, London,
S S Zayani, Ashby, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer British Admiral for Mahomerah.
Steamer Trieste for Trieste.
Steamer Ulstad for Calcutta.
Steamer Muristan for Antwerp.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mantua, 5889 tons, Captain A B Armitage, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Coy's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain C F Ashby, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain K Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 87 passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trieste:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy's arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste steamer Trieste, 3324 tons, Captain E Gremone with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Arcturus;—The Volkert Bros' steamer Arcturus, 3816 tons, Captain F Germaa, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S City of Bombay:—The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3355 tons, Captain W Penberthy, will sail to-day from harbour for Calicut, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, May 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Ahad.

1 Caledonia, 3430, London, 24/5, M M & Co.
2 Mantua 5889, London, 10/5, M M & Co.
3 Mundra 4461, Karachi N F M M & CO.
4 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Glenmoor 2404 Barcelona 19/5 Graham & Co.
13 Engleton, 4469, Jeddah, 12/5, A. Nemazee and Co.
12 Arcturus, 3,816, N. Y., 10/5, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macnaughton, 3,784, N F, N F, J F and Co.
3 Barala 1899 P. Gulf, 14/5 M M & Co.
5 Ullstad, 2890, Colombo, N.F., Graham & Co.
7 Bardistan 2,592, Genoa, 2015, T M & Co.
8 City of Bombay 3355 Cochin 10/5 K N & Co.
15 Shuja 3112 B S Ports N F, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunko Maru, 3627, Japan, 16/5, O S Kaisha.
B Tabor 2356, Aberdeen, 10/5, T M & Co.
D & E Kidderpore, 3263, Kobe, 15/5 M M & Co.
F Zayani 2627 Busreh, 10/5 H S S & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF. NI. A S Shustary.
M Garbita, 3204, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
N Chindwara 3307, N.F., N.F. M M & Co.
P Lahore 3143 N F, N F, M M & CO.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON.

Parenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.

Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.

Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Hongkong due about 10th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Marienfels due about 8th May, Agent L Edward.

Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.

Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

Oxenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

EXPORTS.

May 9.

S S Lahore for London:—6 bdles goat skin M S Sedhraur, 5000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon & Co.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—27 bales wool for carpet Shamji Mal.

S S Arcturus for New York:—3000 cwt myrobollam F F Campbell & Co., 2000 cwt myrobollam B Damji & Co.

S S Bordestok for Genoa:—200 tons old iron H K M Jaitha & Son, 2000 cwt rapeseed L Draffus & Co., 4000 cwt linseed L Draffus & Co, 220 bales cotton Lagley & Co, 110 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Exports, 165 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, 310 tons old iron scrap G Essaji.

S S Muriston for Dunkirk:—750 tons manganese ore Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Glemoor for Barcelona:—2000 cwt rapeseed L Draffus & Co. 6000 cwt linseed L Draffus & Co, 150 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 149 bales cotton L Draffus & Co, 150 bales cotton M Anearsey, 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 350 bales cotton F P F F Campbell & Co.

S S Glemoor for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton H Gopalji.

S S Trieste for Trieste:—55 bales cotton Walter Pavri & Co, 110 bales cotton N Rajaram, 165 bales cotton E Spinner & Co, 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 55 bales cotton H Nensug, 650 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 330 bales cotton F P F F Campbell & Co. 2000 cwt rapeseed L Draffus & Co, 10000 cwt rapeseed Strauss & Co.

S S Trieste for Venice:—1900 bales cotton K Deochand & Co, 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 330 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 110 bales cotton F P F F Campbell & Co.

S S Mashabra for Ghent:—110 bales cotton S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—100 bales T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong:—100 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha, 100 bales grey cotton twist Sasson J David & Co, 5 bales cow hides Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton L Naranji 368 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co, 500 bales cotton R D Tata & Co, 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton A Damodar, 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton R D Tata & Co, 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 50 bales cotton T M Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Soda Maru for Nagaya:—100 baies cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Sado Maru for Yokochi:—400 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G Dossa, 700 bales cotton Oku Buran & Co, 1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha, 2500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagaya:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

May 9.

S S Mantua from London Agents M M & Co:—3 boxes gold coin, 19 boxes bar gold, 252 bars silver, 75 rolls printing paper, 20 cases oat meal, 17 cases sauce, 57 cases vineger, 13 cases cornfloor, 14 cases tobacca, 18 cases castor oil, 20 cases syrup, 41 boxes salmon, 50 boxes haddocks, 430 boxes kippers, 40 boxes blotters, 20 boxes pork sausages, 630 boxes finnons, 70 boxes cod fillet, 55 pkges mutton, 50 cases kipper, 30 cases gripewater, 139 cases brandy, 38 cases cigarettes, 12 cases toilet soap, 16 cases meds, 34 cases printing ink, 25 cases jams, 97 cases oil stores, 77 cases biscuits, 12 cases portwine, 30 cases sherry, 20 cases sherry wine, 20 cases wine, 106 cases medicine, 100 bundles yellow metal sheet, 1716 drs. linseed oil, 140 drs. paint, 27 pkgs. paint, 45 kgs, paint 50 D. bgs, ghee, 33 bales paper, 96 reels paper 700 cask cement, 350 cask portland cement 15 bales old clothing, 14 cases plastor of paris, 30 cases mellinsfood, 25 cases dry gin, 143 cases acumulator materials, 23 cases cards and punches, 1 case lub. oil.

From Marseilles:—93 cases liquors, 25 cases cognac, 30 cases corks, 26 cases lametta shappe, 352 cases vermouth, 1400 flooring tiles, 10 cases essantial oil, 12 cases wine, 100 cases alementary paste, 40 kgs. hydro sulphite of soda.

From Aden:—4 boxes specie.

From Port Said:—30 cases wine.

S S Burma Maru from Osaka Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—13 cases umbrella sticks, 30 bales grey cotton shirting, 36 bales grey cotton yarn, 17 cases stripped drill, 14 bales khaki, 79 bales cotton shirting, 24 cases white marceriged yarn, 97 cases imit. pearl neds, 29 cases enamelware, 22 cases cotton hosiery dramers, 49 cases enamelled spoon, 15 cases cotton stripped shirting, 250 bales cotton drill, 25 pkgs. cimirbles, 25 bgs. chaik, 18 cases antimony whistles, 13 cases red shirting, 18 bales large cotton yarn, 30 bales cotton sheeting.

From Kobe:—25 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales cotton yarn (large), 150 cases phosphorus matches, 50 cases sulphur matches, 59 cases celluloidware, 100 cases safety matches 31 cases porcelainware, 60 cases match boxes, 90 cases silk goods 31 cases striped cotton drill, 35 cases enamelledware, 25 cases cotton hoseiry shirts, 50 bgs. dry ginger.

From Moji:—15 cases alizrine.

From Hongkong:30 bkts. crina root, 92 bgs. dry ginger, 25 bgs. Australian andlewood, 25 flost quick silver 200 pkgs. cassia, 51 pkgs. sugar candy, 200 mattings sugar candy, 171 cases canned goods.

From Pennang:—51 bgs. betelnut.

From Colombo:—142 reels lead bars.

From Eanton:—42 cases paper, 448 bales cassia, 40 bundles mattings.

From Fooshow:—65 H/C Tea.

From Shanghai:—150 bales native C sheets

From Singapore:—408 bundles rattans, 17 bundles gum benjamin, 50 bundles galangol roots, 214 bgs. betelnut, 111 bgs. nut meg 865 bgs. sagoflour, 100 cases chewing stemulant

S S Barala from Koweit Agents, British India Steam N Co, Ltd:—1 bundle s/c silver, 6 bundles s/c specie, 4 bgs. s/c specie, 3 tins s/c pearls.

From Verawal:—1 bundle s/c specie.

From Busrah:—10 bgs. zinc, 60 bgs. dry dates, 28 bgs. scrap brass, 657 bgs. wheat, 28 bgs. gallnut, 1405 bgs. eardines, 15 b'dles salted fish 40 b'dles. mats.

From Mahomerah:—31 bundles wool, 135 shellifs wool.

From BAbbas:—200 jottas cotton.

From Mangrole:—106 bgs. garlic.

S S Lieutenant Saint Lambert Bie from Marseilles Agents, Compagnie Des Messageries Marittimes:—637 cases brandy.

S S Vasna from Busrah Agents, British I S N Co., Ltd., 1650 bkts. or b'dles wet dates, 30 bdles. wool, 160 cases I milk.

S S Dongola from Aden Agents, M M & Co.:—4 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes sovereign, 7 boxes gold coins, 1 box specie, 125 bars silver.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE BEAT GLAMORGAN.

LONDON, May 8.

Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by innings and 177 runs. Yorkshire made 275, Glamorgan scoring only 48 and 50 in two innings. Kilner took 4 Glamorgan wickets for 17 and 5 for 25 and in Glamorgan's first innings Macaulay took 5 for 15.—Reuter.

1000-GUINEA RACE.

PROBABLES.

LONDON, May 8.

The probables for One Thousand Guineas Race are:—

Halcyon (T. Weston), Maid of Bath (Childs), Straitlace (O'Neill), Mumtaz Mahal (Hulme), Zoza (Ingham), Golden Emblem (H. Beasley), Kilmeny (Jelliss), Black (Elliott), Quandary (G. Smith), Etonwick (Victor Smith), Treize (Frank Bullock), Chronometer (Carslake), Mink (R. Jones), Tuscar Rock or Cleone (Archibald), Carmel (Wragg).—Reuter.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 8.

The 11th Rawalpindi Open Gymkhana Meeting opened to-day with a card of seven events. Five bookmakers stood up and they certainly had the better of the exchanges.

Details—

THE TONGA PONY RACE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 50; second Rs. 20 and third Rs. 10. Highweight handicap for all Tonga ponies in Rawalpindi.

Mr. Mahomed Buz's NAWAB PATLI 10-7 Ellahi Bux	1
Mr Karam Ellahi's MUNSHI 9-12 Owner ...	2
Mr Meher Din's PIARI 9-7 Akbar	3

Betting—2 to 1 on Nawab Patli; evens Munshi, twos the remainder.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 6; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 5.

THE MILITARY PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 50; second Rs. 20 and third Rs. 10. Distance handicap for bona-fide troop horses to be ridden by non-commissioned officers or men of British or Indian units all to carry eleven stone or over.

Sergt Propert's SPIDER (scratch) Brogue	1
Dr Scoble's MALUM NAH 25 yards Putman	2
Mr B S M Nixon's BUSTY (scratched) Dickens	3

Betting—6 to 4 on Spider, 6 to 4 against Malum Nah, threes Blue Rock and Most Beautiful, fives the remainder.

Tote paid.—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 7.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance The Prince of Wales' Course, about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 99; second Rs. 40 and third Rs. 30. Highweight handicap for all Arabs.

Major Longs' GREY COTTON 9-3 Colonel Steel	1
Mrs Tatam's GOLDEN CORN 9-12 Ganeshi	2
Mr Jalil Khan's THREE FIFTY 8-12 Mahabi	3

Betting.—Evens on Golden Corn, twos Cotton and Grey Cotton, threes Three Fifty.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE MURREE HANDICAP—Distance about 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 99; second Rs. 40; and third Rs. 20. Highweight handicap for all horses.

Major Guild's FOXTOR 11-0 Colonel Steel	1
Mrs Morton's MINNIAHAHA 8-7 Amir Khan	2
Major Cullum's HIGHFLIER 9-2 Scoble ...	3

Tote paid—Win Rs. 21; Places Rs. 7 and Rs. 6.

THE PUNJAB LIGHTHORSE RACE.—Distance about 4 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 75; second Rs. 30 and third Rs. 15. Distance handicap for horses belonging to officers and O. R. Punjab Light Horse which are drawing rations or horse allowances as chargers. All to carry eleven stone or over.

Trooper Hay's DEBILITY 25 yards Owner	1
Trooper Show's MATILDA 20 yards Waugh	2
Trooper Fray's TIT BITS 5 yards Gibbs	3

Betting—Evens Joker, twos the remainder.

Tote paid—Win Rs. 11; Places Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 11.

THE INFANTRY CHARGERS RACE.—Distance about 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs.

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TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

MR R. IYENGARS VIEW.

The following article on the Tariff Board Report is written by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A and Secretary of the Swarajya Party:—

The proposals made by the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the Indian Steel Industry were submitted to the Government of India in three Reports, the second and third of which are dated the 26th February and 15th March respectively. The date of the first and most important report is not found in the publication issued to the public, but it must have been somewhere between the end of January and the beginning of February. The recommendations of the Board dealing with the steel industry proper were submitted as early as possible because, as the Committee observed, the were "anxious to lay before the Government 'at the earlist possible date' an expression of our views on the main question referred to us." But this appeal for urgent action on their part apparently fell on deaf ears in the Secretariat of the Government of India. The Government waited till the second and third reports were received, and made non-committal replies to repeated questions in the Assembly, urging the necessity for urgent action in respect of the iron and steel industry. Even when the last report was received by the Government of India after the 15th of March, they claimed to take full time to deliberate, and announced a special session of both Houses of the Indian Legislature at Simla, to deal with the recomendations contained in the three reports. Surely, the Government of India cannot be deemed to have evinced any very great anxiety or promptitude in dealing with a situation so admittedly urgent.

GOVT.'S DILATORINESS.

Nor can it be said that having announced the meeting of both Houses in Simla for the 27th of May, the Government of India have given the members of the legislatures any indication of the procedure they intend to adopt on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. The stol'd silence and the non-possumus attitude of the Government in this respect has no doubt a trifle irritated the correspondents of the Anglo-Indian Press in Simla. But the latter have tried nevertheless to defend them on the pleas they seem to have heard to the effect that proposals relating to the alterations of the Tariff have to be guarded and kept as much of a dead secret as proposals in the annual Budgets of the Government, and therefore no anticipations or indications can be given for fear of trade speculation and revenue losses. We confess we are unable to follow this line of reasoning except as an excuse indicating that the Government of India have not yet finally made up their minds on this matter. The subject is, no doubt, one upon which the Secretary of State or His Majesty's Government in England may very likely intervene on behalf of vested interests there. Evidently, this unaccountable delay in dealing with the proposals till the end of May has been of distinct and not exactly accidental advantage to these interests. Advices from England state that a deputation is proceeding to this country to press the interests of the Steel Trade in England before the Government and the Legislature in connection with the steps they may decide upon. Whether this is the basis for the rumour that the Government intend to proceed in this matter by way of resolutions upon which it may frame its Bill eventually is more than we can say. But such a procedure, it is plain, would give opportunities to the interests affected to raise a discussion once again upon principles and policies which ought to be deemed settled already when the Government of India in July last accepted the resolution of the Assembly in February, 1923, on the question of protection to Indian industries.

The increasing estimates made in Simla from time to time of the time likely to be occupied in disposing of this matter also seem to indicate that the Government of India are neither in a hurry nor in any undue anxiety to take action on a situation which, if not immediately dealt with, is feared very likely to lead to a serious industrial and commercial crisis. It is not the fault of the Tariff Board that due warning has not been given to the Government of India in this matter. They have pointed out not only that without protection it would be impossible for the steel industry in India to continue to produce or to develop at all, but that "if the efforts of the firm which has been the pioneer of steel manufacture in India were to end in disastrous failure, it would be idle to hope that fresh capital would be forthcoming and all prospect of further development for the next ten or fifteen years would be at an end." We may also point out that a disastrous failure of this kind involving industrial enterprise upon which over 21 crores of capital have been invested by investors small and great and in which a huge organisation of labour, specially skilled and trained, is employed, is bound to have deplorable effects on all industrial enterprise generally in this country. It may be that the Government of India has its own difficulties to deal with owing to its position of subservience to the India Office and His Majesty's Government in many respects. But if its own views are really in agreement with those of the people on these tariff issues, it should certainly have the courage to call upon the Home Government to give effect to the principle of non-interference laid down in the Joint Committees' Report on the Reform Act.

NEED OF VIGILANCE BY INDIANS.

However this may be, the secrecy and the delay that has already occurred in this matter and the prolonged deliberations in the Assembly that are in prospect over it, clearly postulate the necessity for vigilence on the part of the Indian public and for close watchfulness on the part of the Nationalist Party in regard to the aims and intentions of the Government and the proposals they might bring forward to give effect to them. The Report itself has been in the hands of members now for barely a week, and without knowing what the intentions of the Government are in respect of the recommendations contained in the Report, it is as difficult for them, to lay down finitely, as it is for the Tatas, what course of action should be taken by them on the proposals of the Government in this behalf. As the Tariff Board as well as the Fiscal Commission point out, there can be no question that the Steel and Iron Industry should be treated as one of the essential industries of the country whose existence and prosperity is important on national grounds. Moreover, the Nationalist Party, in both of its sections, has to treat this question not so much from the immediate standpoint of the interests affected as from the standpoint of the national policy of the country in regard to trade and industry. One of the fundamental grounds on which the demand for Swaraj is based is the fact of the continued dependence of this country on foreign products for its industrial and economic existence and the continued exploitation of its national resources by foreign capital aided by British bureaucratic administration and domination. Indian Nationaliste, therefore, to whatever section they may belong, are committed to view with favour every proposal that seeks to eliminate the foreign product and the foreign exploiter, that seeks to establish the well-being and progress of this country on an economic regime of selfsufficiency in agriculture as well as in all industries that contribute to national prosperity.

The British Press and Anglo-Indian papers in India like the 'Pioneer' which are sworn opponents of India's national progress, economic or political, affect to describe the Tariff Board's recommendations as "proposals that would definitely commit the Government and the Legislature so far as the steel industry is concerned to a policy of protection for an indefinite period." They trot out the familiar Free Trade arguments against Protective duties in the supposed interests of the consumer. We must say that this is a clear attempt to mislead the public both as to the fact of commitment and to the fact of the acceptance of an indiscriminate protective policy for an indefinite period. It is unfair on the part of these pendantic papers to affect ignorance of what was done early last year. As we have already pointed out, the Legislative Assembly not the present troublesome one, but its pliant predecessor—recommended to the Governor-General in Council "to accept in principle the proposition that the fiscal policy of the Goverment of India may legitimately be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India." The Government of India in terms accepted this resolution in July and appointed a Tariff Board "to carry out the investigations resulting from the acceptance of that resolution and to make recommendations thereof." The question, therefore, before the Legislature and the Executive Government will be not whether the Government of India should commit itself to the policy of protecting Indian Industries, but whether the Indian steel and allied industries whose position has been investigated by the Tariff Board require the application of the policy already accepted by the Government. And what, after all is this policy of protection against which the 'Manchester Guardian,' as might be naturally expected, raises its hands in pious horror? Looked at closely, it is neither more nor less than what the most stalwart Free Traders, theorists or statesmen as the case may be, have all along acknowledged to be the legitimate province for State action, viz., that involved in the protection and development of infant industries.

THE EXCEPTION THAT PROVES THE RULE.

The infant industry argument has always been the exception that has proved the rule of Free Trade in all British economic text books and the Fiscal Commission had, in paragraph 97 of their Report, bodily accepted in full all the conditions and limitations upon which protection to infant industries has been conceded as proper by text-writers. In fact, they have amplified them in the three conditions which they have postulated as necessary to be satisfied before a claim to protection can be entertained. These are briefly (1) that the industry must be one possessing natural advantages; (2) it must be one which, without the help of protection, either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop so rapidly as is desirable in the interests of the country; and (3) it must be one which will eventually be able to face competition without protection. It has been the usual practice of text-writers to point out that these conditions will rarely be found fulfilled in practice, and that the imposition of protective duties in so many countries, within and without the British Empire so as to make Great Britain practically the exception instead of the rule as to fiscal control, has really been dictated by political and social considerations rather than by economic advantages. It is therefore all the more significant that the Indian Tariff Board with its British President should have so thoroughly investigated the subject and found that in the present position of the iron and steel industry in India, every one of these three conditions has been satisfied and that it should have found it quite feasible to propose a practicable scheme of protection both by way of import duties and by way of bounties, so as not only to protect and develop the industry but also so as to avoid a crisis that might otherwise be precipitated in some of the most important industrial enterprises in the country.

We do not desire to-day to enter into the merits of the specific proposals made by them. There are many difficult questions to be dealt with on the technical aspects of the problem:—for example as to what extent 'ad valorem' duties should be replaced by specific duties in the working out of a protective tariff in respect of steel products; whether bounties should be combined with 'ad valorem' or specific duties in order to ensure the results aimed at; whether the particular percentages proposed and the estimated prices of the products, imported from abroad or produced in the factories in India, are correct and the percentages of duties proposed are sufficient to give the protection needed; and whether the necessary legislation having regard to the existing constitution of the Government and Legislature, and their relations *inter se* should take the form of specific provisions in the statute or of conferring general powers on the executive or both and, if so, what are the limitations that are necessary for securing that the Executive Government carries out the policy intended by the Legislature. We hope to be able to deal with these in a subsequent issue.

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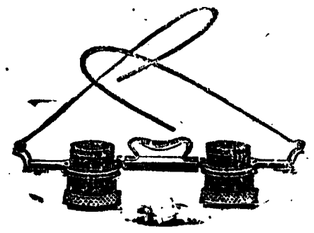

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"FALSE IDEAS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your paper dated the 26th ultimo is published a lengthy letter from Mr. (Mirza) A. A. Khan. I had no idea to take part in this controversial question of "False Ideas". But Mr. Khan's letter is so much objectionable and contrary to Islamic *Shariat* that I cannot retain my silence any longer. Mr. Mirza's ignorance of Islam is very amazing. I will write out a brief reply.

Mr. Khan's reference to Maulana Mahomad Ali may be overlooked for it concerns mere personality. But his remark that Prophet Mahomad (peace be upon him) was born in idolatry like Gandhi is surprising. What earthly connection has the one with the other? The prophet never worshipped idols. He never led an idolatrous life. Mr. Khan, therefore, should make it clear what does he mean by "Prophet too was born in idolatry." The Prophet "prized the privilege of praying in the temple." yes! but *not* because there *were* 360 *idols* but *because* the temple was built by a great Muslim prophet and it was the property and sacred place of the Muslims. Mr. Mirza's reference, therefore, to prophet Mahomad is irrelevant and unnecessary. Will Mr. Khan produce any authority for his remark that the prophet "asserted that the three principal deities of the Arabs were high personages" etc.? To say such a thing is simply ignorance. Mr. Mirza says, "the Khalifa Omar.....entered the Holy City (Jerusalem) and prayed in its Christian Churches." This is untrue. The fact is exactly the reverse of this. On one occasion Khalif Omar was present in a church when he intended to say his prayers, and for this purpose he came out of the church. He was asked to pray in the church itself but he refused. Now the writer must produce proof for his misstatement. Mr. Mirza's other given instances are mere proofs of Muslim's tolerance and *nothing else.*

Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan's reference to Mahomed of Ghazni and Aurangzeb as "free booter" and "bigot" respectively is very objectionable. This suggests the *"writer's prejudice"* towards the great men of the *Sunni* Mussalmans. He (Khan) has certainly no right to call a man like Mahomed Ghazni a "freebooter". Times without number the reverse of what he says has been proved re. Aurangzeb. He ought to know that Aurangzeb is respected by the *Sunni* Mussalmans with the utmost respect as a great religious man, a pious man. His great book the Fatava-e-Alamgiri is considered one of the authorities in Islamic *Shariat*. I shall advise Mr. Khan to read Maulana Shibli's book on Aurangzeb. If Mr. Mirza is not prejudiced towards these great men, he must withdraw his words. He writes "It is open to any body to be a Moslem although he may not believe in Mahomed as a Prophet or in the Quran as the Book of God." This is the writer's greatest ignorance. It seems that the writer himself is not a true Muslim. No one can be a Muslim *unless he beleives in these two things, the Prophet and the Quaran.* Again Mr. Khan says "Mr. Gandhi can be called a Muslim if he follows the *Bhagavad* Gita."... Very foolish indeed! And therefore deserves no reply. The description of Muslims is given in the Quran in these words. "The Muslims of both sexes are mutual friends: they enjoin what is just and forbid what is evil: they say prayers: and pay the 'zakat' and they 'obey God' and his Apostle' (Mohammad.)

Mr. Khan again "why Mr. Mahomad Ali is so confident that every Muslim is to go to Heaven." Because the Holy Quran says "to the Muslims, both men and women, God promisth paradise, 'neath which the rivers flow, in which they shall abide....." —Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad,
Surat.

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA BAHA'I CONVENTION.

The public lectures under the auspices of the Fourth All-India Bahai Convention began on the evening of the 30th April 1924 in the John Small Memorial Institute Hall, Poona City.

Prof. V. K. Joag, M.A. was in the chair. Proceedings opened with a prayer (Munajat), from a Bombay Zoroastrian Baha'i. The Chairman in his opening remarks referred to the spirit of Unity and love that made a special feature of international movements like the Baha'i movement. He exhorted the audience to give a patient hearing to the speakers of the evening.

Among those present were the Lady delegates and men delegates to the Convention from Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Surat, Agra Jaipur, Cawnpore, Hyderabad and Lahore. Persia was also represented. There were three speakers namely Prof. Pritam Singh, Dr. K. K. Bhargava and Miss Shirin M. Irani.

The first speaker gave a short account of the rise of the Baha'i movement in Persia in 1844 A.D. when Ali Mohamed the Bab of Shiraz declared his mission of reform an Islamic country. The speaker said that the movement was a strong reaction against some of the established institutions of Islam and pointed the way to a progressive and a scientific idealism that was dawning on the world of to-day. He touched upon the persecutions of the followers of Bab and the consequent exile to Bagdad of Mirza Hussain Ali Nuri (Baha 'Ullah).

The speaker touched briefly on the period of 12 years of exile in Bagdad and the later transference of Baha 'Ullah and his son Abbas Effendi (Abdul Baha) to Constantinople Adrianople and finally to the Penal Colony of Acre, where Baha 'Ullah was a prisoner for 24 years and his son a prisoner for 40 years. The speakers briefly touched upon the tour of Abdul Baha to Europe and America and said that the present headquarters of the movement were at Haifa. In conclusion he recommended the study of Books like Dr. Esselmont's "Baha'U llah and the New Era", "Some Answered Questions" and Thorton Chase's "Baha'i Revelation." He said there was plenty of literature available for the Indian people in the English language and efforts were being made to translate the works of Baha'Ullah Abdul Baha into the vernaculars of India. The second speaker Dr. Bhargava spoke on the 'principle of Evolution' and said that the Law of Evolution extended to the human Kingdom as well. He said that the development of instinct, impulse, mind and soul should go hand in hand and that Coordination was necessary. Sacrifice would lead to love and Unity and such harmony was greatly needed to-day.

The third speaker Miss Shirin M. Irani made a short and sweet speech explaining the ideals for which the Baha'i movement stood. She said that a Revealer was always necessary and that religion was a potent factor in the life of humanity. She remarked that Buddha, Christ, Zoroaster and Mohamed and Krishna were the revealers of the same truth, and that the Sun of Truth had once again risen in the Horizon of the East. This age was the age of enlightenment and the Baha'i message was the hope of the world today.

The closing remarks from the Chair were repeated reminder to the people of Poona, on the urgent need of living the universalising ideals like those of Baha'i movement in their lives. He said that the fact of the movement arising in Persia, a Mahomedan land should make no difference to the Indians, who were largely Hindus and were prepared to take Truth wherever they could find it.

The first evening's Session was then declared closed. Public lectures continue on the evenings of 1st and 2nd May.

2ND AND 3RD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The evening lectures in connection with the Bahai Convention were continued on the 1st and 2nd of May 1924 in the John Small Memorial Institute, Poona. Attendance was fair.

Sheikh Abdul Rehman was the first speaker on the evening of the first. He traced the first possible factors that stimulated the progress of peoples of the world at different times in history. Wealth, power and knowledge were regarded by many as being the main factors in the making of civilisations both Eastern and Western. The speaker then said that the real factor that was at the back of all these factors was the Divine Government of Nations—a Divine Law which was above everything and the motive force in civilisation.

This speaker was followed by Hashmat Ullah who explained to the audience the mission and the programme of the Bahai movement and showed that the modern age was moving in that direction. The evidences of such a change were visible in all parts of the world. He further said that there were three classes of Bahais: those who accepted Baha'O'llah's Mission and his programme: those who accepted the Mission but refused to accept his programme: and those who entirely rejected Baha'O'llah but accepted his programme and acted on it. All of them were Bahai. Among the basic principles the speaker mentioned that Baha'O'llah had said that all religions were one, all races were one and all prophets were one. Diwan Bahadur Godbole was from time to time asking questions and the speaker was developing his theme and giving interesting information with regard to certain historical facts connected with the Bahai movement and its distinctive place in the modern age. He concluded by saying that the spirit of the movement was working at the back of all the great liberating movements of the day.

The third speech was made by M. U. Abbasi of Sindh, who said that the practice of the Bahai principles was essential and if we did so the world would be paradise. The evening lectures on the 2nd of May were of a varied nature. The first speaker Maulvi Mahafuzul-haq spoke in Urdu and gave proofs of the truth of Baha'O'llah's Mission from the Quoran and the Bible. He was followed by Dr. Khodadad Faujdar who said prejudice was very harmful in all walks of life. All national, racial and religious prejudices should be done away with as they hampered the intellectual and social progress of human society.

Mr. N. R. Vakil of Surat spoke on the same subject and in the light of the teachings of Baha'O'llah exhorted the audience to give up all racial, national and religious prejudices as the world in the past has suffered a good deal and if war is not abolished and discord and disharmony continue world would remain miserable in the future as well. He said there would be no gain, on the other hand we would be inflicting infinite injury on the human race.

The last speaker was Miss Cursetjee Shirin, who supported her speech by many quotations from "Some Answered Questions" thus showing that valuable and eternal truths were to be found in the teachings of Abdu Baha.

The Chairman of the last evening while supporting the ideals for which the Bahai movement stands, said that its future will be in the hands of its followers.

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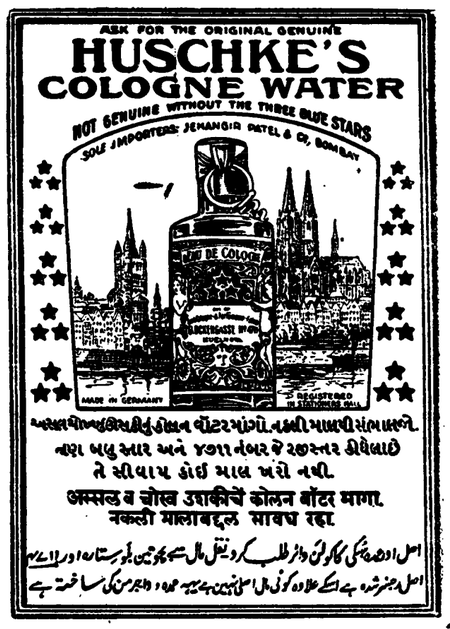
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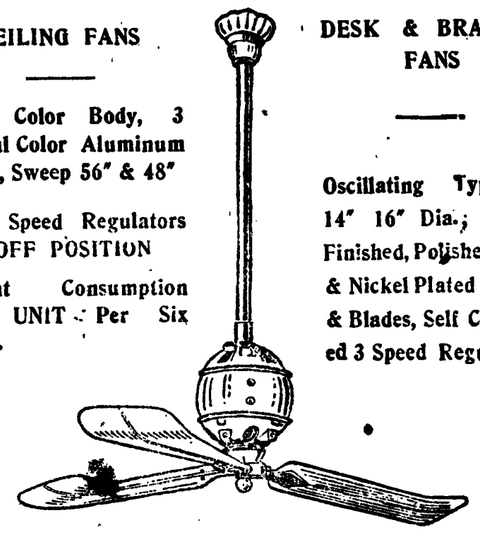

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DEBATE ON INDIA.

"THE TIME'S" COMMENT.

Commenting editorially in its issue of April 17th "The Times" writes:—

"That the House on Tuesday showned signs of uneasiness is all to the good. Anxiety about India is widespread, and, if unclarified, it may have a debilitating effect. The position is that the Reforms Act is not working well. The opposition to the Reforms and to British Government generally, which in an earlier phase expressed itself in revolutionary action outside and apart from the newly created legislative bodies, has now found its way into the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils, and is seriously impeding their action. In certain respects the general situation in India is rather better than it was two years ago. There is less incoherent violence. The action of the Extremists has assumed a less revolutionary a more Parliamentary character. But for that very reason it has more directly impeded the operation of the Reforms. In the first period the Councils and Assembly did a good deal of useful legislative work, in spite of revolutionary movement that surged around. Now the Non-cooperators have become Swarajists. The Councils in the Central Provinces and Bengal are practically put out of action, and the Session of the Legislative Assembly that recently closed at Delhi was one long demonstration again the Reforms and against British rule. The question of how India is to be governed is again raised in an acute form and demands earnest attention in this country. The demand is put forward by Indian politicians that the Act of 1919 should be extended without delay. They want a round table inquiry that would put the Reforms in the melting-pot. They have enforced their demand by trying to hold up legislative action. The prospect is disturbing, but it need not be regarded as alarming. There may be, and there are, many conflicting opinions as to the merits and the demerits of the Reforms Act. The important fact is that it is law and that the term of its preliminary operation is fixed by the British Parliament. The experience of the last few years is certainly not an argument in favour of shortening the term. A mere dialectical contest over the present situation would be worse than useless. What is needed is an affirmation of will, a clear and definite statement of policy. The statement made by Mr. Richards on behalf of the Governmnt was, on the whole, satisfactory. He rejected the idea of a Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Act. An inquiry is being conducted by the Government of India within the terms of the Act, and opportunity is being given to consult responsible Indians. This at any rate, is firm ground, and the necessity now is to remain steadfast on what firm ground there is. To be pushed by irresolution into the shifting sands of an endless and ruinous controvercy would be a misfortune both for Great Britain and for India."

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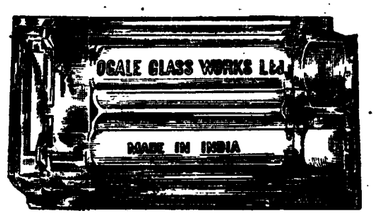

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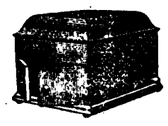

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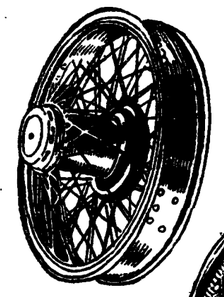

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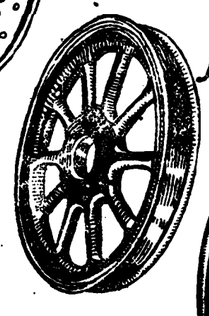

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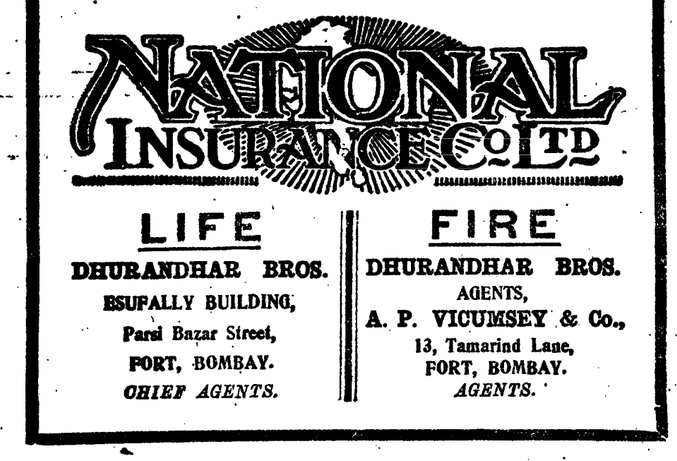

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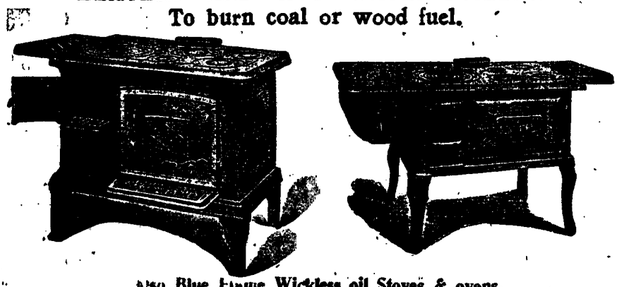

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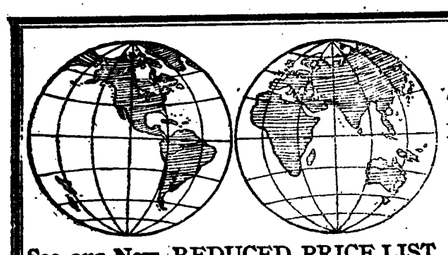

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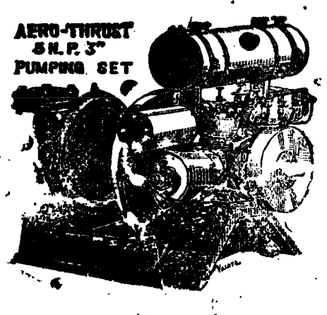

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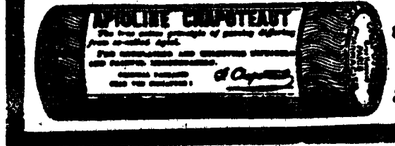
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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